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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U.S.A.

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VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21, 1917

No. 11

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New York, N. Y.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

CONCESSIONS IN ALCOHOL REGULATIONS

Revised regulations by the Internal Revenue Bureau make it possible for druggists to purchase alcohol without referring applications to local collectors. Dealers may give individuals as sureties or deposit Liberty bonds, instead of securing the bonds of surety companies as was required in the original regulations.

The requirement that manufacturers of proprietaries shall submit their formulas to collectors of internal revenue in order to obtain non-beverage alcohol is withdrawn. If, however, the officials have reason to suspect that some particular product is of such a character that its manufacture from non-beverage alcohol should not be permitted the producer will be called upon to submit his formula to the Department.

Another concession by the Department relates to the sale of alcohol (non-beverage) without a physician's prescription in quantities not exceeding one pint. A formula for the medication is given in the news columns of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

These changes in the regulations were brought about by the efforts of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association with the co-operation of the Proprietary Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists. The negotiations were conducted by Francis E. Holliday, secretary of the N. W. D. A., and W. L. Crounse, Washington representative; H. B. Thompson and F. A. Blair, of the Proprietary Association, and E. C. Brokmeyer, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists.

INDUSTRIES RUINED BY ADULTERATION

India furnishes a startling illustration of the loss of prestige and of trade which follows persistent adulteration of world products. Tinnevelly senna at one time held an enviable place in the markets of Europe because of its excellent quality. The middleman in India became so greedy for excessive profits that he adulterated it until it no longer met the requirements of users and the price fell and the demand ceased. The rapidly growing industry was killed, there being no inducement to raise senna at the low price.

Now the Government of India has issued a letter to all chambers of commerce in India declaring that cotton is watered, jute is watered, and ground nuts, indigo and oils are freely adulterated, and urging leading exporting firms to insist upon freedom from adulteration of any products which they buy. It may result in foreign buyers requiring certificates of purity from chambers of commerce before accepting Indian commodities for shipment.

Here is a lesson for the United States. There has been considerable trouble over numerous shipments to South America because the goods received there were not in accordance with samples. In several cases the products have been adulterated. If this country is to keep the war trade when peace again opens the markets of Europe to the Latin-Americans it will be necessary to strangle the

corrupt practices of which the American consuls in South America make frequent reports. The commercial associations can aid in this work. Publicity will help. Prosecute the swindlers promptly and withhold supplies from them. Legitimate dealers will suffer unless steps are taken soon to end the fraudulent transactions.

STAMP TAXES IN EFFECT DEC. 1

It will be well for business and professional men to remember the first of December when the Documentary Stamp Tax goes into effect. That will fall on Saturday, just ten days from the time you are reading this paragraph. These taxes must be paid by affixing stamps. Playing cards, powers of attorney, proxies, entries and withdrawals at the Custom House, deeds of conveyance, promissory notes, sales on the Board of Trade and similar places, corporate stock shares when issued or transferred, surety and indemnity bonds and debentures must be stamped.

In December, too, the blanks for the income tax under the new law will be received from Washington. A return must be made on or before March 1, 1918, and the tax paid on or before June 15. It is held that the War Excess Profits Tax applies to salaries and other income derived from professions and occupations where an individual's income is in excess of \$6,000, and no capital is employed, as well as to businesses and trades. The amount of such tax is apparently deductible from the individual's income for the same year, in ascertaining the net taxable income for income tax purposes. You may need a few lawyers before you get through, unless you have time to stand in line to get a ruling from the Collector on your individual case.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN CHEMICAL TRADE

In spite of poor shipping conditions the foreign trade of the United States in dyes and chemicals continues to grow. The acids and glycerin are in demand in European countries and all kinds of colors and extracts are wanted in South America, particularly by Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile and Venezuela.

In the first eight months of this year the United States received from South America nitrates valued at \$36,000,000 compared with shipments valued at \$11,000,000 during the corresponding period in 1914. South America also sent us quebracho worth \$6,000,000 against \$2,500,000 in 1914.

In exports this country is supplying alcohol, calcium carbide, petroleum jelly, paraffin and the sodas. The exports of caustic soda in September were valued at \$921,412, and paraffin \$1,493,347. Under the heading "other chemicals," the Government places a value of \$2,789,456 on the exports in September.

The potash plants in Nebraska, which are evaporating the lake waters, have been shut down temporarily by the I. W. W. and lack of coal and oil. Heavy investments have been made by manufacturers, but they are unable to obtain protection from the assaults of the labor leaders, or fuel sufficient to continue the work. Yet potash is one of the chemicals of which the Government is distressingly short.

This year the Meyer Bros. Drug Company of St. Louis celebrates the sixty-fifth anniversary of its activities. This well-known business house was founded by Christian

F. G. Meyer, who was born in Westphalia, Prussia, on December 9, 1830, and who at the age of 17, left his European home for the United States. In 1889, the business had grown to such proportions that the firm was incorporated as Meyer Bros. Drug Company, with a capital of \$1,750,000.

DRUGGISTS SHORT OF SUGAR

The sugar shortage is becoming so serious that druggists will have difficulty in filling their requirements in December. Already many pharmacists have appealed to the big sugar companies for temporary supplies. The officials of these companies are making every effort to comply, but are unable to furnish sugar in any amount at this time. There is none to be had at headquarters, and when the sources of supply can no longer produce the situation is acute.

Knowing how extensively sugar is used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and its necessity for syrups in compounding medicines from day to day, the companies voluntarily send salesmen to the drug stores to learn their requirements, when complaints are received, and endeavor to relieve the situation. The officials are not only working overtime in the effort to aid the druggists, but in some cases of great distress have sacrificed their personal allowance. Now, however, no sugar can be obtained unless the hoarded reserves are released and placed on the market.

The report that the Havemeyer refinery had received 10,000 tons of Cuban sugar was denied by officials of the company. A statement issued by the secretary says:

"As is well known, the Brooklyn refinery has been closed down during the last five weeks for lack of raw sugar to carry on its operations and there is not now on hand or in transit sufficient sugar to warrant operating the plant. The company has been operating its smaller plant at Jersey City at one-third to one-half its normal capacity, and at the present time it has at this plant approximately 1,100 tons of Peruvian sugars, which are being made into granulated, which sugars are to be used for supplying mainly the army and navy, Belgian Relief and the Red Cross."

INCENDIARIES DESTROY SALTPETRE WORKS

The saltpetre plant of the Bradley-Knowles Manufacturing Company, 98 to 104 Van Dyke street, Brooklyn, was destroyed early Sunday morning, Nov. 18, by a fire believed to be of incendiary origin. The plant is situated in the Red Hook Point section of the Erie Basin, and was valued at \$300,000. The company was supplying saltpetre for the United States Government. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

A watchman who discovered the flames in the business office says he found that the heavy bars and wire screening on the windows had been torn away. It appeared that incendiaries had made their entry by that means.

Firemen and officials who arrived early on the scene expressed the theory that the fire probably had been touched off at several other points besides the office, to judge from the rapidity with which it enveloped the plant.

Within a few hundred yards around the building stand important smelting works, piers and the greatest dry dock in the country. The nearest is the smelting works of Barney Hess, which is now resmelting for the United States and her Allies 40,000,000 condemned bullets. Within a block of the burning plant was the great warehouse of the New York Dock Company, and within a half mile was the Robins' dry dock, the largest in the country.

MAY TAKE OVER FEDERAL DYESTUFFS

John W. Herbert, one of the receivers for the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, says the stockholders will vote in a few days on the offer of Davis & Durkin, of Canada, to operate the plants of the company. He said that if the offer was not accepted it would mean that the mortgage underlying the \$2,000,000 of notes would have to be foreclosed and that it is to the interest of all security holders that the deal go through.

The note holders committee of which A. W. Kreh, president of the Equitable Trust Co., is chairman has sent

an expert to the plant of the Federal Company to investigate its value, capacity and the prospect of its continuing on a profitable basis. Concerning the offer to take over the operation of the plant representatives of the committee said Saturday that the committee could not officially act nor give formal expression of opinion until the plants had been entirely inspected.

TOLUOL FROM BROOKLYN GAS

Official of the Government and of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. have reached an agreement for the immediate installation by the Government of apparatus at the company's plants for the reduction of toluol. It will be several months before the new plants will be in operation and the company will co-operate with the Government in their installation. The toluol plants will be operated by the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and the terms as regards price of the product, will be determined later.

The agreement is the result of the Government's need for toluol, used in the manufacture of the high explosive T. N. T., and its desire to have gas companies make toluol. This fact was disclosed at the recent hearing before the Public Service Commission on the change in gas standard from 22 candle power to a British thermal unit standard. Under the latter standard the companies can produce toluol as a by-product.

In an editorial on the necessity for toluol, Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* says:

"When the Spring drives of 1918 begin, American soldiers will be participants in great numbers. If they are to prove equal in effectiveness to our British allies, if their casualty lists are to be held down to relative small number, we must provide them with the maximum possible amount of high explosives for barrage fire."

"For the new army the only quickly available source of toluol is the gas plants. A statement to that effect was made to us recently by Brigadier-General Wm. H. Crozier, the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department. Gas plants can be equipped within three to four months, some more quickly, to remove the toluol from gas."

NEW COMMITTEE ON EXPLOSIVES

Six of the leading chemists of the United States have been called into the service of the Government to act as a special board to investigate explosives and the use of special gases in modern warfare. Secretary Lane has named the following to act as advisers to the Department of Mines:

Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman, General Chemical Co., N. Y.; Professor H. P. Talbot, Head of the Chemical Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William Hoskins, Chicago, Consulting Chemist; Professor H. P. Venable, University of North Carolina; E. C. Franklin, Leland-Stanford University; Dr. Charles L. Parsons, Bureau of Mines.

The board will act as an advisory committee in advising the Bureau of Mines with regard to the operation of the recently enacted law regulating the sale of explosives. Methods of increasing the production of materials used in the manufacture of explosives will also be considered.

NEW FOUGERA CASE ARGUED

Argument was heard on Saturday by a specially selected court in the U. S. District Court of Appeals on the application of E. Fougera & Co., wholesale druggists, of this city, for an injunction to restrain New York State Attorney General Lewis and District Attorney Swann of New York County from enforcing Chapter 487 of the laws of 1917 of New York State, purporting to prohibit advertisements relating to remedies for venereal diseases.

The complainant declares the statute a violation of the United States Constitutional rights, on which various points are presented in an exhaustive brief; as follows: That it constitutes a burden upon foreign and interstate commerce, in conflict with section 8 of the Constitution, and that it nullifies the Fourteenth Amendment in depriving the complainant of liberty and in the confiscation of property without due process of law.

IODINE PRICES JUMP SUDDENLY

London Syndicate in Control of Supplies—Gives no Reason—Production is a Monopoly Owing to its Limited Source—All Salts Advanced.

A combination of circumstances has resulted in the price of iodine being increased 25%. This announcement, made by the London syndicate, has forced American manufacturers to raise their prices in proportion. Iodine resublimed, is now quoted at \$4.25 per pound in bulk, an advance of 75c per pound over the former price.

Potassium iodide is now \$3.75 per pound, an increase of 85c; sodium iodide is quoted at \$3.90. All other iodides and iodine preparations have been advanced in proportion.

The New York market price of iodine, \$3.50, ruling until the advance of last week, was fixed by manufacturers in this country last February. The American agents of the iodine syndicate have not been informed by their principals as to the exact reason for this advance in price, but authorities in the trade have hazarded various views. Lack of transportation facilities from the source of supply to the market, labor difficulties, rapidly increasing demand for war purposes in the face of a possible shortage, small spot stocks in London, and other less probable reasons have been advanced.

Iodine is obtained in the crude form, as sodium iodate, as a by-product in the mining and refining of Chile salt-petre (nitrate of soda). The sodium iodate is separated from the nitrate by fractional crystallization and, upon reduction, gives crude iodine, in which form a large part of it is shipped to this country and abroad, being further refined by resublimation. South America practically supplies the world with iodine with the exception perhaps of a comparatively small quantity of the Japanese product manufactured from kelp. Many ships during the past few months have been diverted from the South American trade to New York-European routes for carrying war materials. This has resulted in a shortage of bottoms to carry South American products abroad and to this market.

Of late, the United States Government has been in the market for large quantities of iodine for use in the army hospitals and this demand, in addition to an increased call for it in Europe, has stiffened the market considerably. Stocks of the resublimed crystals here and in London are reported to be rather low and with the number of vessels engaged in the South American trade becoming fewer every week, the outlook for larger stocks to meet the demand is not encouraging.

Reports of labor troubles at the nitrate mines as a result of German intrigue may be responsible to a certain extent for present conditions but it is generally believed that this influence is greatly overestimated. As far as it is possible to secure information, the production of both iodine and nitrate is being pushed to the limit, and, in view of the exceptionally heavy demand for these products, the stocks on hand at the source are said to be adequate for all needs.

The prices ruling at present on a few of the more important iodine preparations, as compared with former quotations follow:

	Price was	now is
Ammonium iodide .....	.lb. \$3.50	\$4.20
Bismuth subiodide .....	.lb. 4.75	5.30
Iodine, resublimed .....	.lb. 3.50	4.25
Iodoform .....	.lb. 4.25	5.00
Potassium iodide .....	.lb. 2.90	3.75
Sodium iodide .....	.lb. 3.00	3.90
Thymol iodide .....	.lb. 16.00	16.60

The price quoted in every case is for bulk goods as purchased direct from the manufacturer. All containers for smaller sizes extra.

PHILADELPHIA'S ANXIETY RELIEVED

A British schooner arrived at Philadelphia, last week, with 700 tons of palm nuts. These nuts are used in the manufacture of soaps and oils, and it is said that the supply will insure a sufficient quantity of soap to keep Philadelphia's population clean for some time to come. The nuts came from Logos, Africa.

NON-BEVERAGE SPIRITS RULES REVISED

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, with the Co-Operation of the Proprietary Association and National Association of Retail Druggists, Obtains Certain Concessions.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association continues its practical service to the trade by issuing another eight-page bulletin giving the revised regulations relative to the sale and use of non-beverage spirits. Secretary F. E. Holliday has been in conference with officials of the Department of Internal Revenue at Washington and has obtained many concessions which he announces as follows:

Important concessions have been secured from the Internal Revenue Bureau in the regulations relative to the sale and use of distilled spirits for other than beverage purposes recently promulgated as Treasury Decision 2559 which was published in our bulletin of November 2, 1917. The original regulations were objectionable to the trade on numerous grounds, but especially because they required all applications for alcohol to be approved by collectors of internal revenue, which, in many districts, would involve many days' delay and much unnecessary correspondence; because the requirement that bonds of surety companies must be given by all persons handling non-beverage alcohol involved an unnecessarily heavy expense, and because of the stipulation that manufacturers of proprietary preparations must submit their formulae to collectors as a basis of permits to use non-beverage spirits. The dissatisfaction of the trade with the original regulations was so general that the matter was taken up with the Internal Revenue Bureau authorities by the Association's Washington representative, Mr. W. L. Crounse, in conjunction with Messrs. H. B. Thompson and F. A. Blair, of the Proprietary Association and E. C. Brokmeyer, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists, and as the result of an extended series of conferences Treasury Decision 2559 has been comprehensively modified and practically all its objectionable features withdrawn.

As revised, the purchase of alcohol can be made without referring applications to local collectors, the new system authorized resembling that in use for the procurement of narcotic drugs under the Harrison Act. Dealers may present the bonds of surety companies, or are permitted to substitute individual sureties, or deposit Liberty Bonds, the Bureau now being authorized to accept any one of the three mentioned. The last named method is likely to appeal to small dealers whose transactions in alcohol are limited to small quantities. Inasmuch as bonding companies in many districts will not write bonds for less than \$1,000 at the rate of 1 per cent. entailing a premium of \$10, it is obvious that a dealer who requires a bond of but \$100 or so will be enabled to make a handsome net saving by depositing the amount in Liberty Bonds.

We are informed that several of the surety companies are now offering bonds at the rate of \$5 per thousand, with a minimum charge of \$5, or at the rate of one-half of one per cent. per thousand, in amounts equal to or exceeding that sum.

The requirement that manufacturers of proprietary preparations shall submit their formulae to collectors of internal revenue in order to secure non-beverage alcohol is withdrawn in view of the very general protest against this provision of the regulations and it is provided that this information need not be disclosed except in the event that the officials have reason to suspect that some particular product is of such a character that its manufacture from non-beverage alcohol should not be permitted. In such an event the producer will be called upon to submit his formula to the Department, but will be permitted to do so in such manner as to prevent its disclosure by careless or unscrupulous subordinate officials.

SALE OF ALCOHOL BY PHARMACISTS

Regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Department last week permit pharmacists to sell small quantities of non-beverage alcohol without a physician's prescription to persons who do not hold a permit. The text follows:

Hereafter, pharmacists who hold permits and have given bond will be permitted to sell non-beverage alcohol with-

out a physician's prescription to persons who do not hold permits and who have not given bonds, in quantities not exceeding one pint, but not in advance of orders, provided they first medicate the same in accordance with any one of the formulae recited below:

1. Carbolic acid 1 part, alcohol 99 parts.
2. Formaldehyde 1 part, alcohol 250 parts.
3. Bichloride of mercury 1 part, alcohol 2,000 parts.
4. Bichloride of mercury 0.8 gram, hydrochloric acid 60 c. c., alcohol 640 s. c. c., water 300 c. c.
5. Bichloride of mercury 1½ grains, hydrochloric acid 2 drams, alcohol 4 ounces.
6. Formaldehyde 2 parts, glycerin 2 parts, alcohol 96 parts.
7. Carbolic acid 1 dram, tannic acid 1 dram, alcohol 1 pint, water 1 pint.
8. Alum ½ ounce, formaldehyde 2 drams, camphor 1 ounce, alcohol and water, each 1 pint.
9. Lysol 1 part, alcohol 99 parts.
10. Liquor cresolis, comp. 10 c. c., alcohol 1,000 c. c. The container of such alcohol will bear a "poison" label.

Any abuse of these privileges will result in recall of the pharmacist's permit and its cancellation.

Permits will not be issued to retail liquor dealers, except pharmacists, and such other retail dealers as do not sell beverage spirits.

It will be understood that a pharmacist is in no sense a denaturer of alcohol, nor are the agents prescribed above regarded as satisfactory for the denaturation of alcohol in bulk quantities. Persons permitted to denature alcohol in bulk quantities are proprietors of distilleries having denatured bonded warehouses on their distillery premises, proprietors of central denaturing bonded warehouses, and proprietors of industrial distilleries. All persons purchasing non-beverage alcohol for use in manufacturing processes must obtain permit.

Alcohol brought to the United States from Porto Rico may be removed free of tax for denaturation. Such alcohol of not less than 180 degrees proof may be transferred to any central denaturing bonded warehouse, free of tax, upon the filing of a bond with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which such warehouse is located.

USE OF ALCOHOL IN FLAVORS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following synopsis of decisions relating to syrups, extracts, alcohol used in manufacturing flavors and beverages sold at fountains:

Soft drinks—(1) Section 313, paragraph (a), does not impose a tax upon sirups or extracts intended for use by the maker for further manufacturing purposes.

(2) Is the use of flavoring extracts containing some alcohol in sirups which are to be used in the manufacture of soda water, etc., prohibited?

There is no provision against using flavoring extracts which contain some alcohol to flavor sirups that are to be used in manufacturing soft drinks.

(3) Are carbonated beverages which are mixed and sold at fountains subject to the tax imposed under subdivision (b), section 313, of the act of October 3, 1917?

(a) There is no exemption in favor of products mixed and sold at fountains; (b) the manufacturer of soft drinks who purchases his carbonic-acid gas must pay 5 cents per pound upon the amount of gas he buys (sec. 315); (c) the manufacturer of soft drinks who makes his own gas must pay 1 per cent. per gallon upon all soft drinks sold (sec. 313 (b)); (d) the manufacturer of sirups or extracts must pay from 5 cents to 20 cents per gallon upon all sales of sirups or extracts which are intended for use in the manufacture of soft drinks (sec. 313 (a)).

(4) Carbonic-acid gas used in drawing beer from a container is not taxable under section 315.

(5) Extracts to be used for household purposes are not taxable.

(6) Where concentrates or extracts are sold to be further manufactured into flavoring extracts or sirups, the person completing the manufacture is subject to the tax. Where concentrates or extracts are sold to the bottler or the manufacturer of the soft drinks, the manufacturer of the concentrates or extracts is subject to the tax.

DYESTUFFS PLAN HEARTILY ENDORSED**Manufacturers and Dealers Send Encouraging Letters to H. Gardner McKerrow—Large Attendance at January Meeting Indicated—Standardization of Colors Approved.**

Lively interest continues to be manifested by dealers and manufacturers of colors and dyestuffs in the meeting to be held in New York City during the week of January 21. Favorable responses to the additional letters that were recently sent out by Mr. McKerrow are being received in every mail and present indications are that the meeting will be largely attended. Day by day tentative plans for the meeting are taking definite shape and within a short time those who have expressed their intention of being present at the meeting will be advised of developments by letter and through the columns of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The endeavor is being made to secure the use of the Chemists Club, at 35 East 41st street, New York, and this in all probability will be the place of meeting, but on account of various other gatherings that are scheduled at the club during the early part of January, it is not known at this writing on just what days during the week of January 21st the hall will be available. It is proposed to begin the opening session on Tuesday, January 22, and in the event that all the business could not be disposed of in two days, the last session will be held on Thursday, January 24th. A week or ten days before the meeting a final letter will be issued giving full details.

Among replies that have been received this week are the following:

Madero Bros., Inc., New York City—"We have your kind communication and would be very pleased to attend a meeting at any time that you may care to arrange. We consider it a very good idea to get all the dyestuff manufacturers in this country together, even if this particular purpose could not be obtained."

Dunker & Perkins, Boston, Mass.—"In reply to your letter relating to the movement on foot toward standardization of our American Colors, beg to say that we are only too pleased to put ourselves on record as being heartily in accord with any movement tending to improve the present conditions of the dyestuffs industry. We would therefore be very glad to have you keep us informed as to dates set for any meeting, which we would be very pleased to attend."

Frank L. Young Co., Boston, Mass.—"We would be glad to join in any movement for the benefit of the trade. Kindly let us know further about the proposed meeting, and we will be glad to co-operate with you."

Dudley D. Gessler, Philadelphia, Pa.—"We would be interested in anything that would tend to standardize American colors and to promote the American dyestuffs industry. You have our best wishes for success, and anything the writer can do to further its purpose he will take pleasure in doing."

Holliday-Kemp Co., Inc., New York City—"In reply to your favor we beg to say that the date you set for the proposed meeting in January will be satisfactory to us and we will endeavor to have a representative present."

John D. Lewis, Providence, R. I.—"Should be pleased to attend your proposed meeting of manufacturers of dyestuffs and the week of January 21st is acceptable to me."

DELAY IN FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS

The Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association has issued a pamphlet on the condition of the fertilizer market due to war effects, as follows:

"The railway transportation situation remains as acute as at any time during the past year. There is still a big car shortage and no relief in sight. Troop movements and war supplies must have first call on such equipment as is available. Most of the phosphate rock from Florida to be used in the North must move through the Potomac gateway, which is now so congested as to make shipments

most uncertain and erratic. Two million tons of phosphate rock must be moved by one means or another, if the normal demands are to be met.

"The farmer can materially relieve the situation by placing his order for spring fertilizers now. This enables the dealer to assemble orders and ship in full carloads."

SUBSTITUTE FOR SALVARSAN DISCOVERED

Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, told the National Academy of Science in convention in Philadelphia, that the Rockefeller Institute had discovered an improved substitute for salvarsan. The new chemical agent, he said, is still unnamed. Soon, he added, it would be given the medical profession free.

"The new chemical has many advantages over salvarsan," said Dr. Flexner, "Where salvarsan costs \$3.50 a dose, the improved substitute costs about five cents a dose."

The new drug has been perfected and is ready for immediate manufacture. It is soluble in water and may be injected into the veins the same as salvarsan.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF COLORS & CHEMICALS

The Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, for August, 1917, issued by the Department of Commerce, contains some very interesting facts concerning importations and values of colors, dyestuffs and chemicals. The following figures give the quantity and value of imports for August, 1917, as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1916.

Article	Quantity	Value	August, 1917	August, 1916
Oxalic acid	lbs. 538	\$.45	119,009	\$ 58,365
Muriate of Ammonia	lbs. 128,577	12,651	178,012	13,248
Arsenic	lbs. 833,882	29,334	93,004	7,133
Carbolic acid (Dutiable and Free)	lbs. 132,704	9,709	114,977	8,403
Anilene salts	lbs. ....	....	24	6
Alizarin dyes	Indigo, natural	lbs. 137,254	246,023	....
	Indigo, synthetic	lbs. 158,580	114,591	....
Quebracho	lbs. 1,909,754	165,484	56,147	5,469
All other tanning extracts	lbs. 135,294	10,645	42,923	2,628
Crude glycerin	lbs. 133,288	51,044	563,812	179,519
Iodine	lbs. 23,996	50,602	334,327	927,328
Bleaching powder	lbs. 40,000	140	45,682	2,309
Citrate of lime	lbs. 445,331	86,882	475,920	104,915
Magnesite	lbs. 762,376	12,583	766,144	13,598
Opium	lbs. 12,093	125,579	11,708	40,698
Carbonate of potash	lbs. 215,125	39,602	813,976	38,357
Cyanide of potash	lbs. 2,305	773	1,000	180
Nitrate of potash	lbs. 1,255,480	125,863	1,331,463	146,469
Cyanide of soda	tons 3,360	2,372	30,576	5,902
Nitrate of soda	tons 159,634	5,651,096	95,806	3,146,369
Brimstone	tons 20	609	6,180	110,607
Sumac	lbs. 773,640	19,782	635,395	17,750
Logwood	tons 5,547	134,376	22,358	849,900
All other dyewoods	tons 1,885	45,405	736	17,757
Sulphate of ammonia	tons 278	26,355	524	37,238
Sulphate of potash	tons 173	46,825	....	....
Sulphate of potash	tons 8	1,587	....	....
Sulphur oil	lbs. 490,451	61,488	1,014,562	90,658
Cottonseed oil	lbs. 688,290	66,082	1,017,485	64,600
Linseed oil	gals. 184	219	3,052	1,816
Sulphur ore	tons 118,575	556,962	82,735	408,413
Mangrove bark	tons 118	5,016	375	8,094
Quebracho wood	tons 1,273	21,618	38	576
Zinc dust	lbs. 135,714	15,762	92,948	16,910

It is interesting to note that the importations of colors and dyes from Germany during the month of August, 1917, amounted in value to \$3,048. No quantity is given. There were no importations from Germany during the corresponding month of 1916.

Exports during the month of August, 1917, are as follows compared with the exports of August, 1916:

Article	Quantity	Value	August, 1917	August, 1916
Carbolic acid	lbs. 852,765	\$ 159,186	....	....
Nitric acid	lbs. 9,300	1,202	....	....
Picric acid	lbs. 2,926,143	1,859,719	2,017,454	....
Sulphuric acid	lbs. 7,535,145	11,889	475,920	\$ 36,952
Wood alcohol	gals. 107,412	123,958	33,486	22,818
Calcium carbide	lbs. 3,029,578	93,853	4,238,326	123,487
Benzol	lbs. 1,669,664	159,966	40,020	448,821
Copper sulphate	lbs. 420,833	40,020	448,821	48,336
Aniline dyes .....	....	304,768	....	....
Logwood extract .....	....	132,082	....	....

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The next Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for December 14.

Efforts made by well-known firms to obtain quinine sulphate in London recently failed.

Essential oils valued at \$63,897 cleared from New York during September for various foreign countries.

Exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa from January 1 to July 31, were 244,653 pounds, against 715,825 in the corresponding period last year.

Exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa during the seven months ended July 31, amounted to 119,007 pounds, against 108,490 in the same time last year.

Landings of shellac at London, from Oct. 1 to 27, amounted to only 280 cases, while the deliveries were 2,358, showing a further noteworthy decrease in the stock there.

A. E. Holden, European representative of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, New York and London, died on Oct. 20, in London, at the age of 57. He had been in charge of the London office of the firm for 21 years.

Drugs and chemicals have become so scarce in Germany and prices so prohibitive that the pharmaceutical papers have ceased to publish market reports. Substitutes are being used for drugs and chemicals wherever possible.

The Diamantine Chemical Company of Monessen, Pa., manufacturers of tonics for face, gums, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The manufacturers of tanning extracts have formed an association which will affiliate with the Tanners' Council and be known as the National Tanning Extract Manufacturers' Association.

A. H. Higbie is now in charge of the drug, medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical departments of Frederick H. Cone, who in a few weeks will move to new quarters at Burling Slip and Front street.

The country's imports of vegetable oils for August show material gains in cocoanut, rapeseed and soya bean oils and declines in China wood, olive oil and olive oil foots, palm and peanut oils, as compared with July.

The perfumery business of the Straits Settlements is an affair of about £100,000 and latterly British perfumes and cosmetics have accounted for an approximate one-third and Japanese articles for about one-quarter. Imports from France last year ran to £32,000, or eight times the pre-war value.

The Occidental Chemical Co. of Oakland, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$350,000. The concern was formerly the California Chemical Company of Santa Barbara County, which produces potash from kelp. The directors of the corporation are: F. A. Williamson, George H. Morse, C. C. Watts, H. H. Collor and H. G. Tardy. The company was reorganized and the capital increased in order to cope with a larger volume of business.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, has given permission to ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell and former Judge George C. Holt, as receivers for the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., to accept an order from the United States Navy for 18,000,000 pounds of T. N. T. The order is valued at approximately \$10,000,000. Deliveries begin with 1,000,000 pounds in December, 1,500,000 pounds each in January, February and March, and 2,500,000 pounds each in April, May, June, July and August.

The London *Chemist and Druggist* says of acetic acid: "The Government's action in regard to acetic acid has given rise to severe criticism among the regular dealers, as they have prohibited importers from bringing in further supplies. It would be curious to know whether the Government intend making their own arrangements. Under present conditions all fresh business is stopped, so that eventually there will be an acute scarcity, with no limit to the price asked by spot holders."

The United States Geological Survey has just issued a report attesting the values uncovered in the magnesite fields of Stevens County, Wash. The report follows an extensive investigation of the district by Government experts during the past two months. The report says in part: The crude material in Stevens County is abundant and of good quality, and the new industry in Washington, if properly managed, should supply a large part of the demand in the United States. On September 30, the shipments from Stevens County were about 700 tons daily.

"Owing to the low price of mandrake root," says the Charlotte Drug Co., "collections have been very small. Reports from dealers state that they generally accumulated two to three carloads during the season and that they will not even have a carload to offer this year. Those that have followed the article closely are holding their small stocks at eight cents per pound and will not sell until they get that price. We have advanced our price to nine cents per pound and will hold until we get that price or more, as our stocks are very limited."

Paris advices under date of Oct. 23, say of the French essential oil situation: "Essence bois de rose cayenne is very firm at 42 francs. A cable has reached Paris from the Isle of Reunion quoting 50 francs, war risks included, on geranium oil 'Bourbon,' and sellers are asking 55 francs to 56 francs, free Marseilles, packing in drums 250 to 300 kilos. Owing to lack of freight, the big importers are asking 40 francs per kilo for Mexican linaloe oil and higher prices are expected. Vetiver Bourbon is dearer at 115 francs, owing to few arrivals."

COL. NUTT NOW CHIEF OF REVENUE AGENTS

Colonel L. G. Nutt, formerly in charge of the revenue agents of the New York district, has been appointed Chief of Revenue Agents of the United States. Colonel Nutt succeeds B. B. Bouldin, who has undertaken a branch of special work under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department.

By his aggressive policy in tracking down and securing convictions of violators of the Harrison Law in the New York district, Colonel Nutt won a wide reputation. Some of the recent important arrests and convictions have been brought about by his personal investigations. His last case of importance resulted in the arrest of Dr. Hoyt, the New York physician, reputed to have sold illegally over \$100,000 worth of narcotic drugs a year.

D. J. Gant, formerly in charge of the Cincinnati district, succeeds Colonel Nutt as chief of the New York office.

SOYA BEAN OIL INDUSTRY

The Manchuria Daily News, dated September 4, says of soya bean oil: The Dairen Oil and Fat Industry Company is now exporting nearly the whole of the hardened oil it puts out to the United States, where it seems to have an unlimited demand and offers a market quite negotiable even at the stiff quotations on bean oil as obtain at Dairen. It is supposed that the hardening of oil is still in comparative infancy in the United States, the total outputs being meagre for the vast size of the country. There is a sign that American importers deem it more paying to get hardened oil than to import bean oil and then subject it to hardening process. In transit, too, hardened oil precludes risk of leakage, and above all labor is far cheaper in South Manchuria. The only source of annoyance is in the dearness of tin plate used in packing hardened oil. One can is said to cost Y1.70. Besides, supply is scarce and barrels are being used as substitutes. Then the ship's freight stands at about Y42 per ton.

DRUG FIRM'S LABELS COUNTERFEITED

Revenue Agents Discover Plant for Re-Bottling Narcotics Stolen Here and Using Printed English Labels—Adulterated with Sugar of Milk.

While engaged in tracking down a gang of drug peddlers in New York, an agent of the United States Department of Internal Revenue accidentally stumbled upon evidence which reveals the ingenious method used by peddlers in deceiving addicts and securing exorbitant prices for the forbidden drug which they sell. Narcotics which come into the hands of unlicensed distributors in this country, and which are secured by theft, smuggling or illegal purchase, are diluted with about 50% of milk sugar. The drug is then rebottled, relabelled and sold to the habitue as the pure article. In the raid in New York the officers of the revenue department discovered an outfit for diluting and rebottling heroin.

Among the articles found by the raiders were hundreds of small bottles, large quantities of sugar of milk, bottles of morphine and heroin, and thousands of counterfeit labels and trademarks. J. F. MacFarlan & Company of London and Edinburgh, probably the most widely known manufacturer of narcotics in Europe, seem to be the most popular with the drug peddlers and addicts in New York. In one small box there were found thousands of clumsy counterfeits of the MacFarlan label, even to the thistle plant trade-mark used on the stopper of the bottle. In most cases, no matter who the manufacturer of the original material, domestic or foreign, the diluted drug was relabelled as a MacFarlan product and offered to the addict as such. The rebottled drug was wrapped in wax paper and labelled with great care so as to resemble as nearly as possible the original package. In this manner, the peddler not only secured a double price for all his "dope" but, because of the label, was able to find a ready market at a higher price than that paid for unlabelled goods. The habitue was furthermore deceived by the appearance of the goods having been smuggled into the country, and, because of the label, felt that he was purchasing the best in its original package.

For some time past agents of the revenue department have been apprehending supplies of morphine and heroin bearing the MacFarlan label, but until recently they were not aware that the trade-mark and label were counterfeit. It was supposed that these goods had been smuggled into the United States by way of Mexico and Canada. The discovery of the box of labels with cuts for printing has opened the way of investigation in a new direction.

Agents of the revenue department explain the use of the MacFarlan label by the fact that this concern is in Europe and would not be as liable to run across the fraudulent use of their name as quickly as one of the domestic manufacturers. This counterfeiting plan was tried not very long ago on the label of Merck & Company, but the fraud was soon discovered when an agent of the revenue department presented a confiscated bottle of heroin for identification at the office of the company.

The MacFarlan label has become fairly well known among local drug peddlers and addicts, it is explained, through quantities of goods bearing this label which have been smuggled into the United States across the Canadian and Mexican borders.

MacFarlan & Company have been notified of the fraudulent use of their label and the authorities here are awaiting their reply.

TRADE MARKS UNDER EXCESS PROFITS LAW

The United States Trade Mark Association, of 32 Nassau street, New York, which has on its advisory committee Alexander W. Murray, of the United Drug Co., Geo. E. Long of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. and E. K. Hyde of the Mentholatum Co., is sending a questionnaire to the trade with a view to getting the opinion of business men on a plan to have trade marks and goodwill included in computing invested capital under the law assessing excess profits. Here are the questions:

- Do you carry on your books an account under "Trade Marks," "Goodwill" or other similar heading, and if so, under what heading?

2. If so, how do you determine charges to be made against this account?

3. Do you charge your disbursements in connection with the advertising of your trade marked goods wholly to current expenses of the business, or do you capitalize any part of such expenditure as an asset, and if so, under what heading?

4. Do you include in your annual inventory or financial statement, trade marks or goodwill as an asset, and if so, how do you reach the figures at which they are so included?

5. Do you believe that trade marks and goodwill should be included at a fair valuation in arriving at the actual invested capital under this provision of the law, whether they came to you by purchase or were made valuable by your efforts?

6. Have you any suggestions to make as to the methods to be employed in arriving at the amount of actual capital invested in trade marks, or goodwill, not acquired by purchase?

TRADE WITH RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR

Recent events in Russia lend interest to a statement compiled by The National City Bank of New York, showing the trade of Russia with the United States, and with her nearer neighbors in Europe. The figures show that despite the rapid growth of our trade with Russia prior to the war we supplied less than 10% of her imports, and took only about 1% of her exports. Of Russian exports in 1913, aggregating \$760,000,000, over one-third went to Germany, and of her imports of that year, aggregating \$687,000,000, practically one-half were drawn from Germany. Great Britain ranked next to Germany as a market for Russian merchandise.

Imports into the United States from Russia for three years were as follows; so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned:

	1914 Dollars	1915 Dollars	1916 Dollars
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	24,844	2,895	
Bristles	19,222	69,568	354,199
Fusel oil.....	347,103		
Glycerine, crude.....	240,263	81,294	
Licorice root.....	404,017		
Other drugs and chemicals.....	56,513	11,097	463,784

Drug and chemical exports from the United States to Russia for three years follow:

	1914 Dollars	1915 Dollars	1916 Dollars
Chem., Drugs, etc; bark extract..	7,884	51,092	44,255
Medicines, patent.....	20,741	113,666	91,710
Petroleum jelly.....	47,530	118,185	176,410
All other.....	16,432	814,460	2,920,609

The imports from Russia since the beginning of the war have fallen to an extremely low point, having been in 1913, the year preceding the war, \$29,000,000, in 1914, \$23,320,000 in 1915 \$3,394,000 in 1916 \$5,917,000 and in 1917 \$9,484,000.

The total exports from the United States to Russia have grown from \$10,000,000 in the fiscal year 1910 to \$18,000,000 in 1910, \$23,000,000 in 1912, \$26,000,000 in 1913 and \$31,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1914, all of which preceded the beginning of the war. In 1915 the exports to Russia jumped to \$61,000,000, in 1916 \$310,000,000, and in the fiscal year 1917 just ended \$558,584,000. This increase since 1914, while largely war material, includes also railway supplies and material.

SEEK MONOPOLY IN ESSENTIAL OILS

At a meeting of the Catania lemon and orange growers and essence manufacturers, held at the Chamber of Commerce, Catania, Italy, it was moved that the Government be induced to establish a monopoly to control the sale of essential oils on the plan of the body controlling the production and distribution of citrate of lime; and that the price of citrate of lime be augmented to correspond to the price of citric acid in the principal markets of the world.

This district has virtually a monopoly of the world's output of citrate of lime. There were \$2,012,298 worth of citrate of lime, \$872,224 of essential oils and \$1,011,784 of lemons invoiced at the Catania consulate for export to the United States during 1916.

POTASH FROM NEBRASKA LAKES

Students in Chemistry Made Important Discovery and Lay Foundation for Fortune

W. M. Maupin, director of the Nebraska Department of Publicity, who has just made a flying trip to New York on business connected with his department, gave the following account of the discovery of potash in the alkali lakes of the northwestern part of the state:

"The potash industry is one of the most remarkable features of Nebraska. Three years ago not a pound of potash was produced in the State. To-day it is being produced at the rate of more than 400 tons a day and the output is increasing. The source of supply is the once despised alkali lakes of northwestern Nebraska. For years on end these bitter water lakes were the bane of the cattlemen, and that was a cattle country. The cattle would not drink the water, and in times of heavy storms would drift into the lakes and perish. When the war broke out and the supply of potash suddenly was cut off three young University of Nebraska graduates recalled those alkali lakes. They had seen them during their summer vacations when they were working with railroad surveying crews. After graduation these young fellows obtained work as chemists in South Omaha packing houses.

"Realizing that potash was absolutely necessary to the packers, two of the boys determined to investigate the alkali lakes, while the third held on to his job and earned the money to keep all three going. After many discouragements they discovered that the bitter waters were heavily impregnated with potash. They devised a method of extraction and then tried to interest capital. After many discouragements they finally sold \$18,000 worth of stock and erected a small reduction plant at Hoffland, away up in the sandhills. That was just two years ago. To-day the plant represents an investment of \$375,000, paid from the profits of the business, and the stockholders are rejoicing over dividends of from 40 to 60 per cent. a month. There are now four big reduction plants in operation, three more building and a score or more being organized.

POTASH FROM FLUE DUST

Potash from the furnace flue dust of cement kilns is yielding large returns to a firm in California. The engineers were able to collect eight to eleven tons of dust per day of twenty-four hours per kiln; this, with an efficiency in the dust collectors of about 95 per cent; but since the date of operation the efficiency of the collectors has been increased to 98½ per cent.

The dust is collected by forcing the flue gases containing cement dust into treaters, where it is forced into contact with the electrodes, and the dust is taken out of the gases by a static current of electricity of about 46,000 volts. This current is of slight quantity, although of high voltage. To operate the treaters of ten kilns does not cost over \$10 per day for current, or the total cost for the mechanical operation of ten kilns a day totals \$25, the dust "catch" amounting to 100 tons a day of twenty-four hours.

According to reports, one firm interested in this work produced 390 tons of K₂O in six months, and the net profit on its sale was about \$110,000. This K₂O is selling for \$400 to \$450 per ton.

SEARLES LAKE POTASH PRODUCTION

There are two companies now operating in the Searles Lake basin, the American Trona Company and the American Borax Company. It is probable that the Government will lease the land to one or both of these companies. The Trona Company has already expended several hundred thousand dollars on development work and in the construction of experimental plants and a railroad, but owing to the fact that it has been involved in litigation over title to the lands only a comparatively small amount of potash has been produced.

The normal consumption of potash in this country is about 230,000 tons per annum. To produce 100 tons a day at Searles Lake would require a plant costing over \$1,000,000. It is stated that the Trona Company stands

ready to make an investment of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 should it secure a satisfactory lease from the Government.

POTASH FROM BRACKEN

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland has issued a pamphlet directing attention to bracken as a source of potash, giving instructions for cutting, drying, stacking and burning the plant in addition to methods of bagging the ash, properties, yield and means of utilization of the ash as a fertilizer. The booklet states that bracken, which is large fern of the brake variety, when incinerated properly should give an ash whose water soluble potash content runs from 30% to 40%. The potash is present as chloride, sulphate and carbonate.

The yield averages a ton of ash for every four or five acres of bracken, and with the present prices of potash, the ash from the incineration of bracken should be worth £25 (\$120) per ton. It is the opinion, however, of Scotch and English authorities that, as a practical commercial process, bracken cannot compete with the new process for the removal of potash from feldspar.

CONSERVING ORDERS FOR DRUGS

To the suggestion of the President that we cut out waste and save, every wise man says "Amen." And forthwith, while that "Amen" is still warm in their mouth, some men proceed to waste for others what they would not waste for themselves, says *Drug Topics*, published by McKesson & Robbins.

What they save directly, they lose indirectly, for he who wastes, must in the end pay for that waste. The buck you pass to another, comes back.

Chickens return home to roost.

To illustrate: Four times a week you order \$2.50 worth of merchandise from your wholesaler. Four times a week, a man, a horse and a truck, all consumers of money and of time which is money, back up to your door with that little package.

By thinking ahead, those four \$2.50 orders a week could be bunched into one \$10 order a week and three of those four trips saved. No inconvenience would be caused to you by this. A thousand dealers—requiring four trips a week to do what ought to be done in one trip—means 3,000 needless, wasted trips a week, 156,000 wasted trips a year.

Who pays for this colossal, profligate wastage?—for that delivery man's time on those 156,000 wasted trips—for the forage and keep of that horse and the maintenance of that wagon?

The wholesaler? Never! You do. Chickens come home to roost.

IMPORTS OF WATTLE BARK

The United States imported 25,566,000 pounds of wattle bark from South Africa in 1916.

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom was the best market for wattle bark, followed by Hamburg, Australia, Russia, Belgium and New Zealand. Hamburg usually re-exported large quantities to the Netherlands. Exportation was hampered greatly by the outbreak of the war; only 58,000 tons of the bark were exported from South Africa in 1914, although it had been expected that the amount would reach 75,000 tons. Germany and other foreign markets having been closed by the war, the United States stepped in and began purchasing large quantities, and the exports to Australia also increased.

South Africa's first shipment of the extract prepared from wattle bark was made in April of the past war. It was the product of the Natal Tanning Extract Co. (Ltd.) at Pietermaritzburg, and the whole quantity, 982,454 pounds, valued at \$70,340, went to London. The extract is cast in forms while still liquid and solidifies into hard blocks. It is shipped in sacks. The freight rate for the extract by the Union Castle Co. to London now is \$23.48 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus 20 per cent.

The prices of the bark in South Africa have fluctuated between \$21.90 and \$26.75 per ton, f. o. b. port of shipment.

Drug & Chemical Markets

IODINE COMPOUNDS HIGHER IN LONDON

Salts Follow the Advance in Iodine—Cape Aloes, Isinglass, Honey, Orris, Sodium Benzoate and Acetanilid Higher—Caffeine Easier—Phenacetin Lower.

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.)

London, Nov. 20—The drug market is quiet this week. All iodine compounds have been advanced in price following the advance in iodine.

Cape Aloes are higher and advances are noted in isinglass, honey, orris, sodium benzoate, hexamine and acetanilid.

There is a firmer tendency in vanillin, Japanese camphor, lemon oil, tartaric acid and a few other products which are scarce at present in this market.

Caffeine is slightly easier.

Phenacetin and methyl salicylate are lower.

Acetanilid in sympathy with cables from your side has rapidly recovered to 3s 3d to 3s 6d per pound. Spot supplies are moving in very limited compass and the product is talked higher.

Ipecacuanha firm. Matto Grosso 12s to 12s 6d per pound. Cartagena is selling at 11s 6d.

Santonine 9s per pound, higher at 330s per kilo.

Shellac T. N. orange, 279s per cwt. and advancing.

Citric Acid steady at 3s 3d spot.

Cream of Tartar 5s higher at 320s per cwt.

Phenacetine is reported sold down to 35s per pound for January. Spot 45s per pound.

Salicylates and Salol have an easier tendency.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Alcohol, Wood, 10c	Iodide Preparations, 55c@85c
Ammonium Bromide, 10c	Iodine, Resublimed, 80c
Balsam Fir, Oregon, 5c	Milk, Sugar, 2c
Balsam, Tolu, 6½c	Mustard Seed, English, Dutch, ½c@1c
Balm of Gilead Buds, 5c	Oil of Cassia, Technical, Re- distilled, U.S.P., 3c@5c
Camphor, Domestic, Refined, 2c	Cloves, Tins, Bottles, 30c@35c
Camphor, Japanese, Refined, 1c	Potassium Bromide, 10c
Castor Oil, Barrels, 1c	Salol, U.S.P., 10c
Chloroform, Drums, 2c	Shellac, 3c@5c
Colchicum Seed, 25c	Sodium Bromide, Bulk, 55c
Colocynth, 4c	Strontium Bromide, Crystals, 10c
Cuttlefish Bone, French Large, 3c	
Formaldehyde, 1c	

Very few price changes were downward and these were unimportant except in the case of powdered white arsenic which was reduced one-half cent a pound.

Manufacturers announced advances in iodine preparations, sugar of milk, bromides, salol, wood alcohol and chloroform. Reductions in prices were few and unimportant.

The scarcity of tin and high price has led to considerable apprehension among manufacturers who use tin containers in quantities. The Government is short of supplies and will commandeer stocks wherever found.

Embargoes by railroads and attempts of buyers to cancel orders because deliveries have not been made on time owing to transportation delays have led to numerous suits which are crowding the court calendars.

Alcohol, Denatured—Prices ruled entirely nominal at 78c@80c for 180 proof and 81c@82c a gallon for 188 proof. There was keener selling competition and a slow demand.

Alcohol, Wood—Leading refiners raised prices 10c a gallon based on a higher cost of production and a larger

export demand. Sellers are quoting from \$1.30@\$1.35 for 95 per cent. and \$1.35@\$1.40 a gallon for 97 per cent. Shortage of water and a scarcity of labor at the principal producing sections were the reasons given for the advance.

Arsenic—Powdered white supplies closed weaker under increased offerings because exports are now restricted by the Government. Sellers are asking from 16c@16½c a pound.

Ammonium Bromide—Leading makers raised quotations 10c a pound owing to scarcity and enhanced cost of crude materials. In most quarters granular supplies were held at 75c a pound in bulk, covering 50 pound lots in one delivery. Manufacturers refused to enter orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Balsam, Fir—Decreased offerings and a marked curtailment of stocks in primary markets due to shortage of labor, caused a stronger sentiment among local holders of Oregon supplies. Sellers are naming 5c higher at \$1.15 @\$1.25 a pound, as to quality.

Balsam, Tolu—The market for tolu closed stronger and higher under lighter offerings owing to smaller arrivals from producing centers. Holders advanced prices to 52½c@60c a pound.

Balm Of Gilead Buds—Limited stocks led to a stronger market and an advance of 5c a pound. In some quarters sellers named 59c while others quoted from 60c@64c a pound.

Camphor, Domestic Refined—Domestic refiners announced an advance of 2c a pound in response to higher primary markets and diminishing supplies here. Offerings are being made on the new basis of 76½c a pound for supplies in bulk.

Camphor, Japanese—Refined supplies closed firmer under a further curtailment of stocks, importers announcing a rise in quotations of 1c a pound on 2½ pound slabs to 74c a pound. Some sellers refused to accept bids below 75c a pound. Sales at 74c@74½c were reported.

Castor Oil—Leading pressers announced an advance of 1c a pound, due to higher prices for castor beans, and Government requirements. Pressers are offering spot parcels of No. 3 oil in barrels at 25c@26c a pound on the spot.

Celery Seed—In some quarters spot parcels were offered at ½c a pound lower to 27½c, while holders generally demanded 28c a pound. Spot supplies are meager and offerings are made sparingly at primary markets.

Chloroform—Prices made a marked advance of 2c a pound for supplies in drums. The rise was occasioned by an active demand and a stronger market for the crude material. Manufacturers are quoting 70c a pound.

Cloves—The scarcity is likely to continue for some months. There have been some shipments of cloves from Bombay this month, but they will not arrive until after the first of the year. Offerings of spot parcels were limited involving Zanzibars at 51c and Amboynas at 54c a pound. Zanzibars due here this month were offered at 51@52c a pound.

Codeine—Prices are firm. The demand has been steady on the basis of \$8.85 an ounce for sulphate supplies in bulk.

Colchicum Seed—Scant supplies resulted in an advance of 25c a pound. Sellers offered limited quantities on the spot at \$3.45@\$3.60 a pound.

Colocynth—Whole apples closed firmer on scarcity and higher markets abroad, scoring a rise of 4c a pound. Importers offered spot lots sparingly at 29c@30c a pound.

Cuttlefish Bone—An increased demand for large jewelers' bone, coupled with stronger markets abroad, resulted in an advance of 3c a pound. Importers in most quarters are asking \$1.32 while some holders are naming \$1.34 a pound. The exports of cuttlefish bone from Malaga to the United States from January 1 to October 1, aggregated 9,821 pounds as against 4,823 pounds for the same period last year.

Formaldehyde—The market has strengthened and prices scored another gain of 1c a pound owing to a steady demand and depleted supplies in second hands. In some quarters sales at 18½c to 19c were reported, but limited lines could have been purchased at 18c@18½c a pound.

Ginger—Spot stocks of all grades have dwindled. Japan ginger is almost unobtainable and scattered small lots are being held at about 11½c a pound.

Haarlem Oil—The market appears to be practically bare of spot stocks and in the absence of offerings quotations closed wholly nominal. Parcels for arrival were offered at \$6.50 per gross, but nothing definite is known as to when the shipment will arrive.

Iodine Preparations—Resublimed iodine is quoted at \$4.25 a pound. In response to the advance in crude iodine the salts were advanced 55c@85c a pound. Mercury iodides, yellow and red, are held at \$4.10 and \$4.20 respectively. Potassium iodide is \$3.75 and thymol iodide \$16.55 a pound.

Iodoform—Makers raised quotations to \$5 a pound for powdered, based on the advance in the raw material. Sellers are quoting \$5 for bulk powdered supplies on the spot.

Mercury—Inquiries from buyers have increased but owing to limited spot supplies only moderate sales resulted at \$100 a flask of 75 pounds. A carload of mercury was stolen recently on its arrival at Hoboken and no trace of the thieves has been found.

Milk Sugar—Leading manufacturers advanced spot quotations to 44c a pound, showing a gain of 2c a pound over recent prices.

Morphine—Prices are firm. Makers quoted \$12.80 an ounce for supplies in bulk, 5 ounce cans included, covering lots of 25 ounces and over.

Mustard Seed—All grades have been in good demand and fair sales of English yellow on the spot at ½c advance have been booked at 16c@16½c a pound. For spot Dutch yellow seed holders advanced quotations 1c to 16½c @17c a pound, while Chinese closed unchanged at 9c a pound. Bombay brown seed is very scarce and quoted nominal at 14½c a pound.

Naphthalene—Holders named 10c@12c a pound and fair sales were reported at these prices.

Oil Of Cassia—Owing to diminishing supplies there was an advance of 3c on technical 75@80 per cent., and 5c a pound on redistilled U. S. P. oil. Handlers are offering supplies sparingly at \$1.48@\$1.50 for technical 75@80 per cent., and \$2 @\$2.25 a pound for U. S. P. redistilled oil, as to brand.

Oil Of Cloves—Prices have been advanced 30c to 35c a pound for supplies in tins and bottles. The advance is attributed to the scarcity of containers and the high price of cloves. For supplies in tins sellers are asking \$4@ \$4.10 and in bottles \$4.10@\$4.15 a pound.

Oil Of Wintergreen—Quotations on synthetic U. S. P. spot parcels in bulk have been advanced 5c a pound, in sympathy with the higher cost of crude material and scant supplies. Dealers are quoting 85c a pound. Manufacturers in most quarters are refusing to book orders or contracts for forward delivery.

Opium—Importers are holding U. S. P. spot supplies of powdered at \$30 and granular at \$32 a pound. Persian opium closed nominally unchanged at \$24 a pound.

Potassium Bromide—Quotations were raised 10c a pound by leading manufacturers, to \$1.45 a pound for granular in bulk in lots of 100 pounds and over in one delivery. Orders for forward delivery are being rejected by makers.

Quinine—Offerings were light because of scant spot stocks. Domestic manufacturers are repeating former quotations on the basis of 75c an ounce for lots of 100-ounce tins and over. Second hands are offering supplies sparingly at 82c@84c an ounce.

Salol—Manufacturers raised quotations 10c to \$1.60 a pound for supplies in bulk and \$1.70, one pound bottles included. Makers refused to book orders for forward deliveries.

Savory Leaves—The market is practically bare of stocks. Offerings included small invoices afloat, due in about ten days, at 24c@24½c a pound, while for November-December shipment 24c@24½c a pound is being asked.

Shellac—Importers in some quarters have withdrawn quotations temporarily pending normal market conditions. Some sellers quoted on the basis of 55c a pound for T. N. spot parcels. Cables from Calcutta reported prices higher on T. N. closing at 57c a pound. Advice by mail from abroad note the shutting down of shellac plants owing to an epidemic of plague in India.

Sodium Bromide—Makers repeated former quotations of 55c a pound for granulated in bulk, for lots of 50 pounds and over in one delivery. No orders for forward delivery are being booked by manufacturers.

Strontium Bromide Crystals—Manufacturers announced a rise in prices of 10c a pound. The advance was attributed to a scarcity and higher cost of the crude material. For 50 pound lots and above in bulk, makers are quoting 75c a pound.

MORE CAPITAL FOR GERMAN DYE TRADE

The capital of the foremost aniline dyes companies of Germany have been largely increased. The amount of this capital represents a sum which can only be compared with the capital of the great financial institutions and the mining group. This development in the German dyes industry was believed to indicate the determination of the German interests to maintain after the war a monopoly of the dyes trade.

OF TRADE INTEREST

James H. Chambers, president of the Dios Chemical Company, is dead at the age of 81.

Chemicals will be the product of the Domestic Chittick Biochemical Company, Nashville, Tenn., incorporated with \$100,000 capital.

The United States Government is in the market for large quantities of wood alcohol to be used in making a special varnish for aeroplanes.

A Norwegian steamer, tonnage 1,500, has been chartered to bring a cargo of logwood from Port de Paix to Chester, Pa., November-December clearance.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co. has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$18,959,500. Incorporators: I. F. Stone, W. W. McIlray and W. Beckers of New York.

Charles E. M. Matthews, chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the N. W. D. A. was presented with a silver coffee service by members of the Executive Committee of the association.

George Thompson, a partner in C. S. Littell & Co., 228 Fulton street, New York, wholesale druggists, died of apoplexy last week, at his home, 280 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn. He was 54 years old.

It has been announced by the Department of Agriculture at Washington that a product sold or labeled as a phosphate beverage which does not contain an appreciable amount of phosphoric acid or acid phosphate will be regarded by the Department as violation of the food and drugs law.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Journal of Commerce* says the list of 500 or more commodities which are doomed to denial of transportation on the railroads as being non-essential has been made out by the War Industries Board, but it is not believed that final approval has been given to it yet, and that is why the Board holds it ought not to be given out now. There is some fear, moreover, of financial injury to certain industries if publication is made at this time.

GROWING TRADE IN CASTOR BEANS

Supplies Limited on Account of England's Requirements—High Grade Oil Used for Lubricating Aeroplane Engines—Where Supplies May be Obtained.

In a report to the Department of Commerce on the growth of the trade in castor beans and oil, Consul McBride, of London, England, says:

The pharmaceutical oil, although used in normal times for medicinal purposes, is now also employed to a considerable extent as a high-class lubricant and for waterproof preparations. First pressings oil also is used for lubrication, but at present is employed more in England for the dyeing industry. From it is made what is called "Turkey red" oil, which is used not only in dyeing, but also in the manufacture of transparent soaps. This grade enters into the manufacture of waterproof preparations such as are made in the United Kingdom, and in addition is used for leather dressing.

During the war these two classes have been used extensively for lubricating aeroplane engines. It is reported by the trade that the quantities employed for this purpose are very large, and that probably they represent at least 75 per cent. of the output. The pharmaceutical oil is preferable, especially in the cold weather, because it is cold-drawn and thus has a better cold test.

"Seconds," or the residue, is too high in free fatty acid to be suitable for the lubrication of aeroplane engines. The principal use for this product in England is in the manufacture of liquid disinfectants, although it is also employed to some extent in the dyeing industry and for soap making. It is used as castor oil for cattle and has many other small uses.

India is the chief source of supply of both the castor beans and the castor oil that are imported by the United Kingdom. The imports of castor beans in 1916 amounted to 819,016 hundredweight of 112 pounds each, valued at \$3,567,787, compared with 556,306 hundredweight, valued at \$1,751,342, in 1915. Practically all of this came from India, with unimportant shipments from Pernambuco and Maranhao, Brazil and from Java.

The import of castor oil by the United Kingdom in 1916 amounted to 5,701 tons, valued at \$1,212,367, compared with 763 tons, valued at \$137,240, in 1915. About one-third of the imports came from India.

To firms in the United States which desire to obtain the beans for crushing purposes, certain facts may be of interest. The beans are packed for shipment in boxes. The extreme difficulty of obtaining tonnage must be taken into account. British merchants dealing in this article usually receive a selling brokerage from the Indian shippers, so that it should not be necessary for them to charge the buyer's commission. At present only a limited amount of seed would be available, on account of the British Government's requirements. It is understood that it was proposed the Government should control the whole crop in India, but that the Indian Government retained a limited amount for disposal in the usual mercantile channels. On account of the important use of castor oil for aeroplane lubrication, there is now a prohibition of exports of castor oil and castor beans, and American firms which desire to purchase supplies would be obliged to import direct from India, Java or other producing countries. It would probably be impossible for Americans to import castor beans except at ports maintaining direct steamship communication with the sources of supply.

The price fixed by the British Government controller is £37 (\$180.06) c. i. f. per ton, but one of the British merchants that are interested in this article states that it is possible to make purchases at Bombay at about \$148 per ton.

DEMAND FOR MANGANESE

War manufacturing conditions in the United States have indirectly resulted in an enormously increased output of manganese by the mines of Brazil. Many high grade alloy steels used in high speed tools contain 5% to 10% of manganese. The American alloy-steel manufacturers have turned to Brazil for practically 85% of their supplies of manganese, the majority of the other sources being cut off

by the war. This condition has caused many new Brazilian mines, hitherto unknown, to be opened and operated at full capacity under the stress of the present strong demand for manganese in the United States.

New mining operations in the manganese field have been almost completely confined to the State of Minas Geraes with the exception of the new ventures by an American company, which is now mining and exporting manganese ore from the State of Bahia. The same company claims to have purchased four other mines in this vicinity, accessible to the Central Railway of Brazil, but has not as yet worked the property.

ADULTERATION OF INDIA'S PRODUCTS

Government Warns Exporters of Indigo, Oils, Beeswax, Cotton, Jute and Senna

The adulteration of products for export since the outbreak of the war has caused criticism in other countries besides the United States. The Japanese Government has already taken action by the formation of a commission to inspect goods before export to prevent the shipment of inferior material, and now the Government of India is dealing with a practically similar problem. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS recently published an account of India's loss of the Tinnevelly senna trade. Now the Government of India has issued a letter to all chambers of commerce in India declaring "cotton is still watered. Jute is still watered; ground nuts, hides, indigo, oils are freely adulterated."

In referring to beeswax the letter says:

"In 1915 the Imperial Institute, London, drew attention to the adulteration of Indian beeswax. They pointed out that if a continuous supply of pure beeswax could be obtained it was probable that the greater part of the Russian beeswax trade, which was formerly in the hands of the Germans, would remain permanently in British hands and a steadily increasing industry for India would result. They suggested that these facts should be brought to the notice of the traders concerned in this country."

The letter continues:

"It will be seen from the preceding sketch of previous discussions on the subject that the Government of India has been consistently opposed to any attempt to meet the evil by legislative measures. It has maintained the opinion that the proper agency for dealing with these abuses is the trade itself, and that no intervention on the part of Government is desirable.

"If the leading exporting firms of any particular commodity in India would arrange with their leading buyers that the latter should insist on freedom from adulteration, an improvement could probably be more readily effected by this means than by any action on the part of Government. This would seem to be the most fruitful line of attack, but it has also been suggested that Chambers of Commerce in India might organize some system of certifying to the purity of products before export."

NITRATE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Laird & Adamson, of Liverpool, under date of October 5, say of nitrate of soda:

The market continued to advance until 16s was paid for this year's delivery of refined, which showed a further rise in values of about 2s 6d per quintal since our last report. At that point the statement that about 200,000 tons of German stocks had been sold through the Chilean Government to the United States Government caused a reaction of about 6d per quintal. Since then there have been slight fluctuations and a narrower market. Closing values are about 15s 6d to 15s 4½d per quintal f. o. b. Chili for this year's refined and 15s 2d to 15s 1d for ordinary. January-June, 1918, might be quoted about 14s 1d or refined, 13s 10½d ordinary and July-December about 12s 9d and 12s 6d.

The production in September was 227,200 tons compared with 212,600 tons in September, 1916. The production for nine months is 2,166,300 tons against 2,145,200 tons for nine months in 1916. The shipments to the United States in September were 172,900 against 129,500 in September, 1916. The total shipments to the United States, from January to October 1, were 1,070,200 tons compared with 899,100 tons for the corresponding period in 1916.

Heavy Chemical Markets

TRADE IN CHEMICALS RESTRICTED

Many Important Products Growing Scarce—Consumers Unable to Get Supplies of Caustic Soda and Soda Ash—Heavy Business Expected.

As the end of the year approaches the local market is becoming extremely quiet and the movement of stocks toward consumers is comparatively slow. On several items in the general list a shortage of spot stocks is reported. Soda ash and caustic soda continue to be the items of most interest to consumers and dealers. These two heavy chemicals have stood at the top of the list for some time, but trading has been restricted to the quantity of spot material available. According to some, manufacturers will be taxed to the utmost capacity of their plants to take care of the orders from the Government and from individual buyers.

The acid market is reported firm, and while sulphuric acid is the variety of chief interest, acetic, muriatic, nitric and the other important acids are in demand. Price fluctuations have not been material, and in the main all of the important acids are quoted at approximately the same levels as a week ago. No changes are reported in alums. The market is quiet, but at the same time steady, and with inquiries good the market has improved.

The strong demand for sulphate of aluminum continues, and from present indications the market will remain firm. Considerable business is being booked for future delivery. Bleaching powder shows a decided improvement this week. Prices are unchanged. The demand has been steady and surplus supplies have been pretty well cleaned up. The export call is unusually heavy, but it is said that the high cost of steel is forcing prices in export drums to the point where holders find a better profit by confining their trading to the home market.

Acetate of lime is firm and prices are unchanged. Producers are working overtime to fill the large orders that are being placed. Copper sulphate is easier, and offers are being freely made at lower prices with few buyers. Caustic potash has developed more firmness and sellers have again advanced their price for most all degrees. Nitrate of soda shows additional weakness, as offers are now being made at a flat price of \$4.75 per hundred pounds, which is the lowest figure heard in some time. Supplies are not abundant, but sufficient to take care of a larger volume of business.

Acid, Acetic—With supplies light, prices are holding firm at the following ranges: The 80 per cent., pure acetic, 21c to 22c a pound, according to quantity; the 70 per cent., 14c to 15c a pound; the 56 per cent., test, 11½c to 12c a pound, and the 28 per cent., test, 5½c to 6½c a pound. No price change is noted on the 99 per cent. glacial acetic, which is quoted in most quarters at 36c to 37c a pound. The above figures show no alteration from those of a week ago, and although on several occasions lower prices were heard the condition was brought about by second-hand trading and does not reflect the actual condition of the market.

Acid, Muriatic—Closing figures for muriatic acid were: From 1½c to 2½c a pound, for the 18 degree; 2c to 2½c a pound for the 20 degree, and 2½c to 2¾c a pound for the 22 degree. The spot supplies available are hardly sufficient to take care of the heavy demand.

Acid, Nitric—Quotations for the 40 degree material range from 8½c to 9¼c a pound, according to quantity, and with spot and nearby of the 42 degree holding firm at unchanged prices, the market discloses a stronger undertone. Inquiry from users is exceptionally heavy. There has been no let-up in the demand for picric acid and buyers are having trouble to locating sufficient spot supplies. Much dealer speculation is still going on and this has caused price fluctuations which do not reflect the actual market.

Acid, Sulphuric—This acid continues to be the one of chief interest as the Government is stripping the market of stocks. A number of large orders from consumers have not been filled owing to shortage of supplies. Producers are working to full capacity with an endeavor to cope with the tight situation. For delivery over 1918, few prices are heard because makers are uncertain as to the requirements of the Government. Nominal quotations heard at the close were: The 66 degree acid, 2c to 3c a pound, according to quantity and buyer; the 60 degree 1½c to 2c a pound, and the 50 degree sulphuric 1c to 1½c a pound.

Alums—No price changes have occurred on any varieties of alums. Inquiries are heavier and more trading is now expected. Producers continue to quote with considerable firmness at 8½c to 9c a pound for the potassium lump; 25c to 28c a pound for the potassium chrome; 4c to 4½c a pound for the ammonium lump, and 19c to 20c a pound for the ammonium chrome.

Aluminum Sulphate—The local market presents a rather quiet appearance and liberal offerings are now being made in the open market. The commercial grade was quoted comparatively freely at 2c to 3c a pound, according to quantity, but at the same time several holders say that they are unable to find buyers at 1¾c a pound as the flat price. Quantity, however, was not stated at the last named figure and some dealers question whether any large spot quantity could be found at such a low price. The iron free, or high grade material is quoted at 3c to 4c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—There is a much better demand for bleaching powder. Prices, however, are at the same levels as a week ago. Sellers still have sufficient stocks to take care of orders. The inquiry continues good, thus giving the market a stronger undertone. Spot and nearby stocks are quoted at 1½c@2c a pound, for the 27-pound tare and 2½c@3c a pound for the 100-pound drums for export.

Calcium Acetate—Although the largest producers have not changed their price for this material, it is stated that the demand is now so strong that manufacturers are having some trouble in filling orders promptly. There continues a shortage of labor and this has curtailed the output somewhat. The call has been unusually heavy for several weeks and a number of large orders are being booked for future delivery. The price for spot and nearby is unaltered at \$6.00@\$6.05 per hundred pounds.

Copper Sulphate—A slightly easier tone is in evidence in copper sulphate. The inquiry is good, but the demand has fallen off somewhat. While there are no abundant spot supplies in the local market, stocks available for immediate delivery seem ample to take care of more business. For spot material 9¾c@9½c a pound is the price named for the 98-99 per cent., large blue vitriol, and about the same figure for delivery until the last of this year.

Lead Acetate—The spot market is active and a great many inquiries are being received concerning forward positions, but because of the uncertain condition producers are not quoting liberally on 1918 delivery. Prices given for spot and nearby are at about the same ranges of a week ago. Between 17c and 18c a pound is being asked by holders of the white crystals, and 15½c@16¾c a pound for the granulated.

Magnesite—The market continues firm and active. The California price at mines is \$40@\$45 a ton, and the New York price is \$50@\$55 a ton. Shortage of carriers continues to restrict the prompt movement of stocks from the coast.

Potash, Caustic—Holders have advanced prices again for spot as well as for forward positions. Prices now range for immediate shipment from 64c to 67c a pound, depending upon quantity, for the 70-75 per cent. and 84c to 88c a pound for the 88-92 per cent. The price heard, for the 80-85 per cent. is unchanged at 82½c@85c a pound. The spot market is pretty well cleaned up.

Potassium Bichromate—Inquiries continue, but no large orders have been placed and the condition is quiet. The quotation for spot goods remains unchanged at 44¾c

a pound as the inside, although some are asking a quarter cent higher. The undertone of the market appears stronger.

Potassium Prussiate—The consumer demand continues for the Japanese product and importers say that they are still behind in their orders. Prices for spot and nearby on both the red and the yellow are unchanged from a week ago at \$1.25@\$1.30 for the yellow, and \$2.55@\$2.60 a pound for the red.

Saltpetre—Quotations ranged from 28c to 28½c a pound for the granulated, and 31c@33c a pound for the crystals. The domestic demand is steady.

Soda Ash—A fairly active market is noted in soda ash, but trading is restricted on account of a shortage of spot material. The most important makers appear to be well sold up for the balance of this year and there are no large quantities to be had at any price. The condition for 1918 appears to be attracting chief attention from consumers. In bags the price named in most directions was 3c@3½c a pound, while 3½c@3¾c a pound was the figure heard for stocks in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—This material appears weaker and as low as 7½c a pound was heard from a number of directions for November-December delivery. Others are quoting a flat price of 8c a pound. Although prices are heard at 6¾c@7c a pound for over the year 1918, consumers are not keenly interested in those positions at the present time. Much dealer speculation is noticed.

Sodium Bichromate—In the absence of large orders the market shows a further weakening, and spot supplies were available in large quantities at 18½c@19c a pound. Prices heard for over the year 1918 range from 17c to 17½c a pound. The undertone of the market has not improved. Supplies, while not abundant, are sufficient to fill much larger orders.

Sodium, Nitrate—This market appears weaker as supplies of the crude were offered on spot at \$4.75 per hundred pounds, which is a lower price than has been heard for some time. There is a good inquiry but consumers are not placing large orders. There are only moderate spot supplies available. Since January-March delivery of next year is quoted at \$4.90 per hundred, it will be seen that the undertone is firm. The refined is in good demand with prices unchanged at 6¾c a pound.

URUGUAY ANALYZES DRUG IMPORTS

A decree of the Uruguayan Government issued on July 16, 1917, places chemicals and pharmaceutical products temporarily on the list of articles subject to chemical analysis before clearance. Under the terms of this decree 2 pesos (\$2.07) will be charged for the analysis of each product imported, regardless of the quantity, and all products that are found to be below the standards of purity prescribed in the official pharmacopœia (the French Codex) will be rejected and must be re-exported within 30 days.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF CAMPHOR

Camphor has advanced owing to increased demand and a shortage of supplies. One dealer recently sold camphor tablets in cartons (¼ ounce, ½ ounce, 2/3 ounce and 1 ounce sizes), at 81 cents a pound, duty paid. Another dealer said there was no camphor here. He is quoting 83 cents a pound for all sizes of tablets, and 78 cents a pound for blocks.

The market on Japanese refined camphor also became firmer, quotations being advanced from 73 cents to 86 cents a pound. Monobromated camphor remains strong at \$2.50 to \$2.55 a pound.

A metal trade paper, dated November 12, says of coke oven by-products: "The Government continues to commandeer supplies of toluol as fast as they become available, and several additional fair-sized blocks have been taken. These immediately were allotted trinitrotoluol makers. Fullest co-operation prevails between the makers of toluol and the Government. The former now are refusing to sell even a drum to their regular customers, unless the makers first have obtained permission and approval of the War Industries Board."

CHEMICAL TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Trade between the United States and South America is three times as great as in the year before the war. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York, shows that the total exports to that continent in the eight months ending with August (the latest month for which figures are available) aggregated \$188,000,000, against \$65,000,000 in the same months of 1914; and the imports from South America were \$433,000,000 against \$157,000,000 in the same months of 1914. Thus the total trade with that continent in the eight months of 1917 was \$620,000,000 against \$222,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914.

Here are the exports of drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs for the first eight months of 1917, to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru:

	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Peru
Drugs and chemicals; acids ..	\$11,172	\$12,146	\$3,849	\$ 566	\$14,561
Calcium carbide	35,894	1,267	9,110	....	14,586
Aniline dyes	10,333	22,310	3,682	....	3,376
Logwood extract	6,353	461	92	121	30
Other dyes	18,143	46,962	25,285	4,365	13,264
Chloride lime	26,695	4,478	7,337	....	1,553
Medicines	16,001	20,038	23,648	23,155	25,523
Chlorate potash	8,500	13,672	4,704	4,201	....
Caustic soda	20,445	69,900	8,129	16,320	1,536
Other sodas	54,447	37,038	9,544	1,745	7,461
Other chemicals	111,071	146,133	42,760	36,325	33,633
Rosin	46,054	91,730	4,247	31	454
Paints & varnish	93,063	81,708	48,834	6,865	7,031
Paraffin	45,977	9,187	63,351	25,585	15,505
Sugar	1,324,609	295	239	3,121	....
Surgical appliances	8,682	13,654	3,446	519	1,439

The principal articles on the import side are wool, hides, copper, nitrate, India rubber, quebracho, coffee, cacao. Of wool, our imports from all South America in the eight months ending with August, 1917, amounted to \$98,000,000 value against only \$11,000,000 in the same months of 1914; hides \$64,000,000 in 1917 against \$21,000,000 in the same months of 1914; copper \$56,000,000 against \$9,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914; quebracho \$6,000,000 against \$2,500,000 and nitrate \$36,000,000 against \$11,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914.

TIN SCARCE AND HIGHER

The arrival of several hundred tons of tin last week failed to relieve the stringency because it had all been sold. The spot market is bare of supply and no one apparently has faith enough in futures to buy. There is quite a little tin in consumers' hands, but it is not evenly distributed. Some concerns have none and others more than they need, but the latter are forbidden to part with their surplus. What little business has been done has been that of retail trade. Brokers are active trying to pick up a few odd tons anywhere they can be found. These small lots have commanded prices as high as 75c.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
American Cyanid	15	22
do preferred	48	55
Barrett Company	88	90
do preferred	99½	100
By-Products Coke	147	151
Casein Co. of America	37	42
Davison Chemical	30	33
Dow Chemical	225	245
do preferred	98	101
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Freeport Texas, New	39	43
General Chemical	161	165
do preferred	99	109
Grasselli Chemical	200	210
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	90	86
Kentucky Solvay	215	240
Merrimac Chemical	75	82
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	17	21
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co. H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	150	160
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94½	96
Rollin Chemical	58	60
do preferred	98	102
Semet Solvay Co.	225	240
do rights	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical	22	135
Solvay Process	200	310
Standard Chemical	90	95

Color & Dyestuff Markets

GOVERNMENT STILL PLACING ORDERS

Toluol and Dye Bases and Dye Woods in Demand—Dealers Unable to Fill Orders Promptly—Indigo Firm and Supplies Light.

Where price fluctuations have been noted, the tendency has been upward, and this is true especially of coal tar derivatives. Lack of ocean transportation has greatly curtailed supplies of important dye bases and dye woods and this has caused prices to materially advance with no indication that the present tight condition will be relieved immediately. The United States is a large buyer of a number of these materials, especially fustic, and dealers are having considerable trouble in locating sufficient quantities to fill orders promptly.

The firm condition that has prevailed for some time on the imported egg albumen continues and the high level of prices is maintained. Stocks are now so light that many orders are going unfilled. No change has occurred in archil. Cochineal is held in firm hands and a number of holders are bullish. The price of cutch has advanced materially. Some improvement has been noted in divi divi, and although comparatively low prices continue to be heard, the majority of importers are quoting at higher levels. Indigo is firm and supplies are light. While prices for the various grades of logwood are unaltered consumer interest is keener. All grades of fustic are unusually scarce on spot. Many orders for sumac remain unfilled. Importers are unable to get supplies fast enough to take care of the call.

Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are in good demand, and with the production being steadily increased prices are holding firm and at unchanged levels. A better inquiry is reported for aniline oil. The salts are steady and even though the demand appears to be increasing, holders have not advanced their price for spot. No material change is reported in benzidine, but benzol is offered at much lower prices.

Few producers have any large spot quantities of naphthalene flake on hand and the market remains firm with consumer interest centering on forward positions because of the depleted spot market. Dinitrotoluol and para-amido-phenol have been rather quiet during the interval although sellers have not changed their prices one way or the other. Spot supplies of phenol are scarce and the market is inactive on this account.

Betanaphthol is firmer and a number of holders have advanced their price for spot three points. The ortho and the para toluidine are firm with prices unchanged. Only nominal quotations are heard on toluol for any position, as it is not thought that any large spot quantities could possibly be located.

Albumen—Nominal prices are heard at 54c to 58c a pound, for the domestic blood, and 60c a pound, flat, for the imported blood. The increase noted last week on the Chinese egg albumen continues to hold and it is difficult to obtain any quantity at less than \$1.05 a pound, and in the majority of cases \$1.10 a pound is being asked for spot and nearby material.

Archil—The double archil is unchanged from last week at 14½c to 15c a pound, while the triple is quoted with considerable firmness at 18c to 20c a pound. Holders of the concentrated are asking 26c a pound, although in some quarters it appears that this price could possibly be shaded on a firm bid. Spot stocks are not abundant.

Cochineal—For a good grade of the silver on spot and nearby the price is 53c to 56c a pound, and for the rosy black variety 55c to 59c a pound. The gray black is finding a ready market at 54c to 55c a pound. The condition of the local market continues firm with a strong call from all directions. Supplies on spot are light.

Cutch—Large business continues and prices have scored another advance. Spot supplies are rapidly diminishing under a pressing demand from consumers. Clos-

ing quotations were 14c to 16c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes, 8½c to 9½c a pound for the liquid, and 10c to 12c a pound for the tablets.

Divi Divi—Consumers are showing much interest and there is a better demand for spot stocks. Although it was said that a sale was made at \$58 a ton as the inside price, the majority of holders are asking in the neighborhood of \$62 a ton as the inside and up to \$66 a ton as the maximum. Supplies are sufficient to fill present orders.

Gambier—Trading has improved on all grades of gambier and with spot stocks light several of the largest holders have advanced their price. The sharpest advance is noted on the common which was quoted firmly at the close at 16½c to 18c a pound. The 25 per cent. tan, closed at 10c to 10½c a pound; cubes No. 1 at 23c to 24c a pound, and cubes No. 2 at 21c to 21½c a pound.

Indigo—Quotations were heard at 30c to 32c a pound for spot and nearby wool indigo, and 50c to 54c a pound for the cotton, same position. The market continues firm with prices unchanged.

Logwood—A better demand is reported and the tone of the market appears firmer than for some time. The Mexican sticks, (Campeache) are quoted on the open market at \$38 to \$43 a ton. The 51-degree extract is also moving in better volume, with prices for spot and nearby ranging from 9½c to 12c a pound. The figure heard for the logwood chips is around 3c a pound.

Fustic—Importers are having considerable trouble in locating sufficient supplies to take care of the heavy demand. The United States Government has placed large orders and this keeps the spot market depleted. Importers have no way of knowing the position of their stocks afloat and there is reluctance to quote very far ahead. The sticks are held firmly at \$50 to \$58 a ton, and the solid fustic at 25c to 26c a pound. The chips are nominal at 4½c to 5c a pound.

Sumac—The market is firm with supplies insufficient to take care of the large consumer demand. Nominal quotations are \$50 to \$59 a ton for the Virginia material, and \$87 to \$90 a ton for the Sicilian grade.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—The refined naphthionic acid is quoted firmly on spot at \$1.80 to \$1.85 a pound, f. o. b. works, and the crude on spot at \$1.40 to \$1.50 a pound. The demand has been heavy for some time and besides the large spot business large orders are already being booked for forward positions. At this writing there seems to be no shortage of supplies as the production is being constantly increased.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Although the report continues that small sales are passing at 31c a pound for sulphanilic acid, the majority of holders continue to quote with considerable firmness at 32c to 34c a pound. This material is in constant and heavy demand and while the quantity of spot material is not large, it is sufficient to take care of the present call.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Although the volume of spot business is larger, prices have not advanced materially. Sellers still seem anxious to dispose of supplies on hand, and irrespective of the stronger undertone a fairly large sale was made at 26c a pound, drums extra. Around 27c a pound, drums extra, however, is the price generally heard. The salts are firm at 33c to 34c a pound with a good demand reported and supplies sufficient to meet it.

Benzidine—With moderate spot supplies and a steady demand, a firm condition is reported on benzidine. Sellers quote \$1.85 to \$1.90 a pound for the base, and \$1.45 to \$1.50 a pound for the sulphate.

Benzol—Liberal offerings are being made with but few buyers in sight, and several of the largest holders have again lowered their price for spot and nearby goods. Offers at 45c a gallon were made and perhaps on a firm bid even this price could be shaded. In several directions, however, 45½c to 46c a gallon is the asking price.

Naphthalene—Dealers continue to quote firmly at 9½c to 10c a pound for a good grade of the flake. For delivery until the last of the year sellers ideas remain at 10c a pound. No figures are heard in 1918 positions. Supplies on spot are very light.

Dinitrotoluol—Around 55c a pound appears to be the prevailing price for spot stocks, moisture free basis, although from one or two directions as high as 60c a pound has been heard. A fairly active market is noted, but supplies are sufficient on spot to handle a greater volume of business.

Para-amido-phenol—Little activity is noted in this market on para-amido-phenol. Trading continues quiet despite the fact that inquiries are good. In the majority of cases large holders of the spot base are quoting from \$4.50 to \$5.00 a pound, with the hydrochloride at about the same price. There has been no change in January-March stocks which are quoted firmly at \$4.20 to \$4.30 a pound.

Phenol—There is a better inquiry for phenol and the undertone of the local market is firm. In the absence of prices for next year, the situation is entirely speculative. In car lots business has passed at 53½c a pound.

Betanaphthol—A firmer market is noted and several of the large holders have advanced their price for spot as well as for nearby. The technical was quoted as high as 70c a pound. Stocks are available in limited spot quantities at around 67c a pound. The sublimed material is held in firm hands at 87c@87½c a pound. Spot is in only moderate quantity. No price changes have occurred in the U. S. P. which remains steady at \$1.25 a pound.

Toluidine—The local market remains firm on both the ortho and para toluidine. There has been a good call from consumers and while spot supplies are not abundant there seems to be sufficient in the New York market to handle the volume of business now being placed. The para is quoted at unchanged prices from first hands at \$2.25 a pound, for spot, and \$2.10 to \$2.15 a pound on contract goods. The range of 90c to \$1.00 a pound is the prevailing price for the ortho.

Toluol—The New York market continues purely nominal on toluol, as but very little spot material can be located here at any price. No figures are heard for 1918 delivery as the situation is entirely too speculative at the present time. The only trading recorded has been in small contract orders.

STAMP TAXES IN EFFECT DEC. 1

On and after December 1st, 1917, Documentary Stamp Taxes are imposed upon documents and papers, as follows:

Corporate Bonds and Debentures, 5c per \$100.00.

Surety and Indemnity Bonds, 50c.

When premium is charged, 1% of premium.

Corporate Stock Shares—original issue, 5c per \$100.00.

Corporate Stock Shares—Transfers, 2c per \$100.00.

Sales on Boards of Trade and Similar places, 2c per \$100.00.

Drafts and Checks (future) and Promissory Notes, 2c per \$100.00.

Deeds of Conveyance, over \$100, 50c per \$500.00.

Custom House entries not over \$100, 25c; over \$100 and not over \$500, 50c; over \$500, \$1.00.

Entry for withdrawal from warehouse, 50c.

Proxies, 10c.

Powers of Attorney, 25c.

Playing Cards, per pack, 5c.

These taxes will be payable by appropriate Documentary Stamps.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Carbolic Crystals, Bulk, 5c	Iron Iodide, 7c
Nitric, 36 deg., 4c	Oil, Linseed, Boiled, Raw, 50c
Althen Root, 20c	Sassafraes, 20c
Ammonium Bromide, 10c	Whale, 90c
Iodide, 40c	Orris, Select Finger, 10c
Benzaldehyde, 50c	Potassium Bromide, 30c
Calamine, Pink, 5c	Iodide, \$1.10
Camphor, 2c	Soap, White Conti's, 5c
Chloroform, 2c	Sodium Bromide, 20c
Colombo Root, 15c	Iodide, 40c
Gentian Root, 5c	Strontium Bromide, 15c
Iodine, Resublimed, \$1.15	Tumeric, 4c
Iodoform, \$1.15	

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 5c	Oil, Wintergreen, Synthetic, 5@10c
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, 25c	Silver Nitrate, Crystals, 20c
Lithium Carbonate, 15c	Fused, 25@30c
Naphthalene, 2c	Thymol Iodide, U.S.P., \$1.20

MARKET BREVITIES

Carboys have been advanced by one chemical house to \$4 for 10 to 12 gallon containers.

Caffeine was advanced by manufacturers on Saturday to \$12 per pound for alkaloid and \$7.75 for citrate.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the steamer Sierra from Caleta Buena with 9,395 bags of nitrate.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share and an extra dividend of 50c a share.

Exports of cuttlebone from Malaga to the United States from January 1 to October 1 amounted to 9,821 pounds, against 4,823 in the same time last year.

The Fromite Company, manufacturers of druggists' and physicians' supplies, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

A customs ruling increases the drawback allowance granted upon the exportation of articles in the manufacture of which domestic tax paid alcohol is used.

Lyster Bros., Inc., drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators: H. W., M. J., and B. R. Lyster, New Rochelle.

The Government is in the market for 300,000 pounds of chloroform. This will undoubtedly result in a decided stiffening of the market on this product until these needs are satisfied.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the Japanese steamer Kiyo Maru from Yokohama with 5,424 packages of nitrate. Two schooners also arrived with 1,936 tons copra and 718 barrels of cocoanut oil.

International Agricultural Corporation is now receiving about 800 tons of sulphuric acid daily from the Tennessee Copper Co. This is at the rate of approximately 250,000 tons a year. With acid now selling at from \$20 to \$25 a ton and the Tennessee Company still delivering under a pre-war contract at \$4.81 a ton, the International is making a good profit by reselling about 80,000 tons of sulphuric annually.

It is said that the stocks of vanilla beans in the French market exceed 400,000 pounds. The fact that two-thirds of the old crop of Bourbon vanilla beans have not yet arrived in this market, owing to delays in transportation and the prospective arrival of new crop goods on top of these, may result in easier prices. In the meanwhile, there is a very firm situation in all Mexican vanilla beans due to indications of a short crop.

Liverpool advices dated October 30 say of oils, "Cocoa-nut oil steady but quiet; maximum prices—crude £70 and refined £85 per ton net naked ex-store; local makes nominal. Palm kernel oil firm, few offers and good inquiry; crushed £52 and extracted £51 per ton net naked ex-mill. Lard oil firm and in moderate request, but supply scarce, refiners not offering and values nominal. Castor oil scarce and nominal for goods seconds Calcutta. Rape oil firm and scarce; English refined 71s per cwt. net naked ex-mill."

A London paper says of the British soap industry: "Largely, no doubt, owing to the closing of enemy countries to the exports of soap (and even to its manufacture upon anything like the pre-war basis), our overseas trade in the commodity has shown highly satisfactory expansion. As recently as 1910, the exports of soap from the United Kingdom amounted to only 43,700 cwt., valued at £94,000; but three years later the figures were 1,747,374 cwt. and £2,092,686, while last year the quantity shipped rose to 2,172,738 and the value to £3,458,608."

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in original packages as usually purchased by manufacturers and jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	.65	Bismuth Subnitrate	.lb. — — 2.85	Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea. — — 1.00
Acetone	.35 — .36	Subiodide	.lb. — — 5.30	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	ea. — —
Acetphenetidin	8.50 — 9.50	Tannate	.lb. — — 2.90	Ergot, Russian	.lb. .72 — .34
Acetylsalicylic Acid, bulk	.lb. — — 3.55	Valerate	.lb. — — 4.50	Spanish	.lb. .69 — .31
1-lb. cartons	.lb. — — 3.65	Borax, in bbls., crystals	.lb. — — .0834	Ether, U. S. P., 1900	.lb. — — .31
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea. — —	Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	.lb. — — .0914	U. S. P., 1880	.lb. — — .35
Agar Agar, No. 1	.56 — .58	Powdered, bbls.	.lb. — — .0834	Washed	.lb. — — .31
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal. — —	Bromine, U.S.P., tins	.lb. — — .76	Eucalyptol	.lb. 1.34 — 1.40
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal. — —	Burgundy Pitch	.lb. .05 — .05%	Formaldehyde	.lb. — —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal. — —	*Imported	.lb. — —	Gelatin, silver	.lb. 1.45 — 1.60
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal. 1.30 — 1.35	Cadmium Bromide, crystals	.lb. — — 4.20	*Gold	.lb. — —
97 p.c.	gal. 1.35 — 1.40	Iodide	.lb. — — 4.40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	.lb. — —
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .79 — .80	Metal sticks	.lb. — — 2.15	Drums and bbls. added	.lb. .70 — .71
188 proof	gal. .81 — .82	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	.lb. 11.45 — 11.50	C. P. in cans	.lb. .71½ — .72
Aldehyde, Acet.	.lb. — —	Hydrobromide	.lb. 10.70 — 12.00	Dynamite, drums included	.lb. .68 — .68%
Almonds, bitter	.lb. .30 — .31	Citrated, U.S.P.	.lb. 7.00 — 7.50	Saponification, loose	.lb. — —
Sweet	.lb. .28 — .30	Phosphate	.oz. 15.00 — 15.50	Soap, Lye, loose	.lb. — —
Meat	.lb. .29 — .31	Sulphate	.oz. 16.00 — 16.50	Grains of Paradise	.lb. — —
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	.lb. .80 — .90	Calcium Glycerophosphate	.lb. — — 2.25	Guaiacol, liquid	.lb. 15.00 — 16.00
Aluminum Acetate	.lb. .30 — .35	Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	.lb. 1.00 — 1.05	Guarana	.lb. 1.00 — 1.05
*Metallic	.lb. — — 2.20	Iodide	.lb. — — 4.10	Gun Cotton	.oz. .18 — .38
Sulphate, C.P.	.lb. — — .35	Phosphate, Precip.	.lb. .34 — .35	*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross — —
Ambergris, black	oz. 10.00 — 13.00	Sulphocarbonate	.lb. — — 1.40	Hexamethylenetetramine	.lb. .80 — .85
Grey	oz. 24.00 — 29.00	Calomel, see Mercury.	— —	*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	.lb. .86 — .90
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.lb. .80 — .85	Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bbls.	.lb. — — .763	Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	.lb. .41 — .43
Benzoate, cryst. U. S. P.	.lb. — — 11.00	Square of 4 ounces	.lb. — — .77½	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	— —
Bichromate, C. P.	.lb. — — 1.20	16's in 1-lb. carton	.lb. — — .79	4-oz. bottles	.gross — — 7.50
Bromide, gran., bulk	.lb. .75 — .76	24's in 1-lb. cartons	.lb. — — .79½	12-oz. bottles	.gross — — 16.50
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd.	.lb. 11½ — .12	32's in 1-lb. cartons	.lb. .78 — .79½	16-oz. bottles	.gross — — 20.00
Resub. Cubes	.lb. — — .33	Cases of 100 blocks	.lb. — — .77	Hydroquinone	.lb. 2.00 — 2.10
Hypophosphite	.lb. — — 2.15	Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	.lb. .74 — .75	Ichthyol	.lb. — —
Iodide	.lb. — — 4.20	Monobromated	.lb. 2.50 — 2.55	Iodine, Resublimed	.lb. 4.30 — 4.40
Molybdate, Pure	.lb. — — 7.00	Cantharides, Chinese	.lb. 1.00 — 1.05	Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	.lb. — — 5.00
Muriate, C. P.	.lb. — — .45	Powdered	.lb. 1.20 — 1.30	Crystals	.lb. — — 5.55
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	.lb. .25 — .26	Russian	.lb. 4.35 — 4.45	Iron Hypophosphite	.lb. 2.25 — 2.27
Gran.	.lb. — — .54	Powdered	.lb. 4.70 — 4.80	Iodide	.lb. — — 4.05
Oxalate, Pure	.lb. — — 1.15	Chloral Hydrate	.25-lb. jars	Sub-sulphate	.lb. 15 — .29
Persulfphate	.lb. — — 1.25	Charcoal Willow, powdered	.lb. .05 — .06%	Isinglass, American	.lb. .79 — .80
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.lb. .50 — .60	Wood, powdered	.lb. .07 — .07½	Japanese	.lb. .45 — .53
Salicylate	.lb. 1.60 — 1.63	Civet	.oz. 1.95 — 2.15	Russian	.lb. 3.95 — 4.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk	.gal. 5.40 — 5.50	Chlorine, liquid	.lb. .14 — .15	Kamala, U. S. P.	.lb. — — 2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.lb. .18 — .20	Chloroform, drums	.lb. — — .70	Kaolin	.lb. .02 — .08
Needle powder	.lb. .15 — .16	Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	.lb. 6.20 — 6.45	Kola Nuts, West Indies	.lb. .14 — 1.4%
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.lb. .50 — .53	Cinchonidin, Alk.	.oz. — — .94	Lanolin, hydrous, cans	.lb. .35 — .40
*Antipyrine, bulk	.lb. — —	Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	.oz. — — .51	Anhydrous, cans	.lb. .45 — .50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	.oz. .31 — .20	Sulphate	.oz. — — .35	Lead Carbonate, med.	.lb. .45 — .50
Areca Nuts	.lb. .19 — .20	Cinnabar	.lb. — — 3.45	Chloride	.lb. .55 — .60
Powdered	.lb. — —	Civet	.oz. 1.95 — 2.15	Iodide, U.S.P.	.lb. — — 2.95
Argols	.lb. .16 — .18	Oleate	.oz. .85 — .96	Licorice, Mass, Syrian	.lb. .25 — .29
*Arsenic, red	.lb. .64 — .69	*Cocaine, alkaloid, 1 oz. v. .oz.	— —	*Sticks, bds. Corigliano	.lb. .49 — .54
White	.lb. .16 — .16½	Hydrochloride, 50z. cans incl. oz.	— —	Lupulin, U.S.P.	.lb. 2.45 — 3.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	— — 27.50	Cocoa Butter, bulk	.lb. .25½ — .26½	Lycopodium, U.S.P.	.lb. 2.10 — 2.35
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	— — 71.00	Cases, fingers	.lb. .29 — .32	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	.lb. .17 — .21
Balm of Gilead Buds	.lb. .59 — .64	Codine, alk., ½-oz. vials	.oz. — — 11.25	Glycerophosphate	.lb. .17 — 4.60
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	.lb. — —	Bulk	.oz. — — 11.05	Hypophosphite	.lb. 2.00 — 2.15
*Chlorate, pure	.lb. — —	Nitrate, ½-oz. vials	.oz. — — 10.15	Iodide	.lb. — — 4.85
Barley, Pearl	.lb. — — 6.55	Bulk	.oz. — — 9.95	Oxide, tins, light	.lb. — — 1.10
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	.gal. 3.40 — 3.50	Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	.oz. — — 8.50	Peroxide, cans	.lb. — — 1.15
St. Thomas	.gal. 3.70 — 3.90	Bulk	.oz. — — 8.30	Salicylate	.lb. 1.30 — 1.37
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	— Nominal.	Sulphate	.oz. — — 9.05	Sulphate, Epsom Salts, cryst.	.lb. — — .33
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	— Nominal.	Bulk	.oz. — — 8.85	S.U.P. 100 lbs.	.lb. 3.62 — 3.90
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	2.50 — 3.00	Collodion, U.S.P.	.lb. .66 — .67	Manganese Glyceroph.	.lb. 4.50 — 4.70
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	— Nominal.	Flexible, U.S.P.	.lb. .72 — .73	Hypophosphite	.lb. 1.65 — 1.70
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P., etc.	— — 3.30	Cocoynth, Trieste, whole	.lb. .29 — .30	Iodide	.lb. — — 4.85
Salicylate	.lb. — — 3.15	Pulp, U.S.P.	.lb. .35 — .44	Peroxide	.lb. .70 — .75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	.lb. — — 3.25	*Spanish Apples	.lb. — —	Sulphate, crystals	.lb. .62 — .68
Subgalate	.lb. — — 3.25	Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	.lb. .55 — .60	Manna, large flake	.lb. .95 — 1.00
*Nominal.	— Nominal.	Oleate, powdered 20 p.c. lb.	.lb. — — 1.50	Small flake	.lb. .69 — .71

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	.lb.	12.00	-14.00
Milk, powdered	.lb.	.16	- .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.lb.	.19	- .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans...oz.		-	-12.80
Diacet. Hydroch. 5-oz. cans. oz.		-	-15.90
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans ..oz.		-	-12.80
½-oz. vials		-	-13.00
Diacetyl, Alk., 5-oz. cans. oz.		-	-17.65
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. vial oz.		-	-17.85
*Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz.v.oz.		-	-
Moss, Iceland	.lb.	-	-
Irish	.lb.	.10	- .11
Musk, pods, Cab	.oz.	10.00	-10.50
Tonguin	.oz.	20.00	-20.25
Grain Cab	.oz.	20.00	-28.00
Tonguin	.oz.	29.25	-29.75
Druggists	.oz.	27.50	-28.00
Synthetic	.lb.	11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, flake	.lb.	.10	- 10½
Balls	.lb.	.10	- .12
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	.lb.	-	- .22
Sulphate	.lb.	.27	- .29
Nux Vomica, whole	.lb.	.12	- .13
Powdered	.lb.	.17	- .18
*Opium, cases	.lb.	-	-
*Jobbing lots	.lb.	-	-
Granular	.lb.	-	-32.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	.lb.	-	-30.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	.lb.	1.50	-1.55
Papain	.lb.	3.45	- 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.gal.	3.00	- 3.50	
Paris Green, kegs	.lb.	.40	- .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	.lb.	.04½	- .05
Cream	.lb.	.08	- .08½
Lily White	.lb.	.09½	-10½
Snow White	.lb.	13½	-14½
Phenolphthalein	.lb.	9.50	-10.50
Phosphorus, yellow	.lb.	-	-
Red	.lb.	1.70	-1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. gr.	.lb.	-	-
Piperin	.lb.	13.00	-18.00
Poppy Heads	.lb.	.85	- .95
Potassium acetate	.oz.	1.30	-1.31
Bicarb.	.lb.	1.00	-1.10
Bisulphite	.lb.	.45	- .60
C. P.	.lb.	.75	- .85
Bromide, bulk, gran.)	.lb.	1.45	-1.46
Citrate, bulk	.lb.	-	-1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	.oz.	-	-1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	.oz.	2.15	-2.20
Iodide, bulk	.lb.	-	-3.75
Lactophosphate	.oz.	-	-25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	.lb.	4.00	-4.05
Salicylate, C. P.	.lb.	2.90	-2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	.lb.	1.11	-1.16
Tartrate, powdered	.lb.	1.31	-1.32.
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins.oz.	-	.75	-
30-oz. tins		-	-75½
25-oz. tins		-	-76
5-oz. tins		-	-77
1-oz. tins		-	-80
Second Hands	.oz.	.82	- .84
"Amsterdam	.oz.	-	-
"German	.oz.	-	-
"Java	.lb.	-	-
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz	-	.80	-
Sulphate, tins oz	-	.40	-
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	10.00	-10.25	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, hxa. lb.	-	.57	-
Powdered, bbls.	.lb.	.40	-40%
Rose Water, triple dist. dem lb.	.lb.	7.45	-7.50
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls.	.lb.	-	-82½ - .04
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	.lb.	41.00	-43.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	.lb.	45.00	-46.00
Safrol	.lb.	-	-17.00
Salicin, bulk	.lb.	16.00	-
Salo, U.S.P., bulk	.lb.	-	-1.60
Sandalwood	.lb.	.18	- .19
Ground	.lb.	.20	- .22
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	.lb.	36.25	-37.25
Powdered	.lb.	36.75	-37.75
Camphony, resin	.lb.	.25	- .28
Powdered	.lb.	.27	- 3.00
Seiditz mixture, bbls.	.lb.	.30	-30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	.oz.	-	-53½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	.oz.	.41	- .42
Oxide	.oz.	.96	-1.01
Soap, Castile, white, pure	.lb.	.36	- .37
Marseilles, white	.lb.	.18	- .19
Green, pure	.lb.	.17	-1.18
Ordinary	.lb.	.14	-1.15
Nominal.		-	-
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	.lb.	.15	- .16
Ordinary	.lb.	.12	- .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	.lb.	.25	- .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	.lb.	2.00	-2.15
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	.lb.	.03	- .03½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	.lb.	.55	- .56
Cacodylate	.oz.	2.50	-3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	.lb.	-	- .85
Granular, U. S. P.	.lb.	-	- .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals	.lb.	2.65	-2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	.lb.	1.10	-1.15
Iodide, bulk	.lb.	-	-3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	.lb.	-	- .13
Recrystallized	.lb.	.17	- .18
Dried	.lb.	.25	- .26
*Salicylate, U.S.P.	.lb.	-	-
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	.lb.	-	- .12
Tungstate	.lb.	-	-1.50
Spermaceti, blocks	.lb.	.24	- .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	.lb.	.45	- .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	.lb.	.47	- .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	.lb.	.48	- .49
Ether Comp.	.lb.	-	-1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	.cwt.	5.55	-5.58
Potato, granulated	.lb.	.13½	- .14
Storax, liquid, cases	.lb.	4.50	-5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	.lb.	.75	- .76
Iodide, bulk	.lb.	-	-3.50
Nitrate	.lb.	22½	-23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.lb.	1.25	-1.30
Strychnine Alkd, cryst., ½vial	.oz.	-	-2.35
Acetate	.oz.	-	-2.35
Nitrate	.oz.	-	-2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	.oz.	-	-2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	.lb.	.44	- .45
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	.oz.	1.25	-1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	.lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphur, bbls. roll	.lb.	13.45	-14.50
Flour	.lb.	100 lbs.	3.70 -4.00
Flowers	.lb.	100 lbs.	3.85 -4.15
Tamarinds	.lb.	.07	- .07½
Kegs	.per kg	3.70	-4.10
Tar, Barbadoes	.gal.	.90	-1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	.doz.	-	- .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	.lb.	.66	- .70
Casks	.lb.	.60	- .63
Terpin Hydrate	.lb.	.56	- .60
Terpineol	.lb.	.75	- .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	.lb.	17.50	-17.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	.lb.	-	-16.55
Tin crystals, bbls.	.lb.	.39	- .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	.lb.	18½	-19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	.lb.	.68	-68½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	.lb.	3.65	-3.70
Artificial	.lb.	.12	- .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	.oz.	.70	- .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.	.gal.	1.10	-1.15
Zinc Carbonate	.lb.	.23	- .24
Chloride	.lb.	.16	- .17
Iodide, bulk	.lb.	-	-4.00
Metallic, C. P.	.lb.	.45	- .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	.lb.	.41	- .44
Permanganate	.lb.	4.75	-5.00
Salicylate	.lb.	.15	- .25
C. P.	.lb.	.15	- .18
Sulphate	.lb.	.06½	- .07
Acids			
Acetic, 56 p.c.	.lb.	.11½	- .12
Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	.lb.	.36	- .37
*Benzoin, from gum	.lb.	-	-
ex. Toluol	.lb.	2.75	-3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	.lb.	.13	- .14
Powdered, bbls.	.lb.	.13	- .14
Butyric, Tech, 60 p.c.	.lb.	1.45	-1.55
Camphoric	.lb.	4.35	-4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.lb.	.54	- .55
1-lb. bottles	.lb.	.59½	- .60
5-lb. bottles	.lb.	.56½	- .57½
50 to 100-lb. tins	.lb.	.54½	- .55½
Chrysophanic	.lb.	6.20	-6.35
*Nominal.			
Citric crystals, bbls.	.lb.	.72	- .73
Powdered	.gal.	1.10	-1.15
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	.lb.	1.25	-1.50
Chromic, 85 p.c.	.lb.	-	-
German	.lb.	-	-
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	.lb.	.40	- .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	.lb.	1.50	-1.55
Glycerophosphoric	.lb.	3.45	-5.00
Hydroodic, sp. g. 1.150	.oz.	.25	- .30
hydrobromic, Cone	.lb.	2.40	-2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	.lb.	.35	- .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	.lb.	.20	- .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	.lb.	2.05	-2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	.lb.	.53	- .55
U. S. P., 75 p.c.	.lb.	3.40	-3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	.lb.	6.90	-7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	.lb.	.02	- .024
Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys	.lb.	.09½	- .10½
Nitro Muriatic	.lb.	.20	- .23
Oleic, purified	.lb.	.23	- .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	.lb.	.45	- .48
Picric, kegs	.lb.	.85	-1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	.lb.	.65	- .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	.lb.	3.15	-3.25
Crystals, bottles	.lb.	.29	- .35
Pyroligneous, purified	.lb.	-	- .06
Technical	.gal.	.12	- .12½
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	.lb.	.80	-1.40
Stearic, triple pressed	.lb.	.25	- .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	.lb.	.07	- .08
Subphorous	.lb.	.03	- .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	.lb.	1.30	-1.36
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	.lb.	.78	-8.14
Powdered, U.S.P.	.lb.	.77½	- .81

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	.12
Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	lb.	.36	.37
*Benzoinic, from gum	lb.	—	—
ex. Toluol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13	.14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13	.14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	.55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.59½	.60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.56½	.57
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.54½	.55
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb. 3.50	- 4.00
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 3.50	- 3.60
French	lb. 6.50	- 8.00
Pimente	lb. 2.75	- 3.25
Pine Needles	lb. 2.20	- 2.30
Rose, natural	oz. 25.00	- 28.00
Synthetic	oz. 2.90	- 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb. .85	- .90
Safrol	lb. .40	- .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 11.50	- 12.00
West Indian	lb. -	- 10.00
Sassafras, natural	lb. 1.10	- 1.25
Artificial	lb. -	- .30
*Savin	lb. -	- 6.50
Spearmint	lb. 3.50	- 3.75
*Spruce	lb. .90	- 1.00
Tansy	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.40	- 1.60
White, French	lb. 1.60	- 1.70
Wine, Ethereal light	lb. 2.50	- 3.00
Heavy	lb. 8.00	- 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb. 4.25	- 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.30	- 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb. .85	- .95
Wormseed	lb. 8.00	- 8.50
Wormwood	lb. 4.25	- 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 11.50	- 12.50
Manila	lb. 30.00	- 40.00
Artificial	lb. 10.00	- 24.00
OLEORESINS		
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 11.00	- 11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.50	- 5.50
Cubeb	lb. 5.00	- 6.00
Ginger	lb. 3.50	- 4.50
*Lupulin	lb. -	-
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 6.75	- 7.50
Pepper, black	lb. 10.50	- 11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 1.80	- 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb. 4.50	- 7.00
Crude Drugs		
BALSAMS		
Copaiba, Para	lb. .65	- .67
South American	lb. .94	- .98
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.80	- 6.25
Oregon	gal. 1.15	- 1.25
Peru	lb. 4.35	- 4.40
Tolu	lb. .524	- .60
BARKS		
Angostura	lb. .61	- .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .19	- .21
Blackhawk, of root	lb. .20	- .21
of Tree	lb. .09	- .10
Buckthorn	lb. .24	- .26
Calisaya	lb. .174	- .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .13	- .15
Cascarilla, quills	lb. .24	- .25
Siftings	lb. .12	- .14
Chestnut	lb. .07	- .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .55	- .65
Broken	lb. .50	- .55
Yellow "quills"	lb. .55	- .56
Broken	lb. -	-
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .30	- .31
Powdered, boxes	lb. .31	- .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .35	- .40
Condurango	lb. .134	- .15
Cotton Root	lb. .084	- .09
Cramp, true	lb. .12	- .16
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .12	- .16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .054	- .06
Elm, grinding	lb. .06	- .09
Select bds.	lb. .17	- .18
Ordinary	lb. .10	- .11
Hemlock	lb. .064	- .084
Lemon Peel	lb. .08	- .09
Mexereon	lb. .22	- .26
Oak, red	lb. .054	- .075
White	lb. .03	- .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .045	- .054
Sweet	lb. .134	- .14
Trieste	lb. .124	- .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .11	- .115
Northern	lb. .15	- .17
Pomegranate	lb. .24	- .25
of Fruit	lb. .30	- .33
*Quebracho	lb. -	-
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .07	- .12
Select	lb. .14	- .154
*Simaruba	lb. -	-
Soap, whole	lb. .084	- .09
Cat	lb. .10	- .154
Crushed	lb. .10	- .104
Tonga	lb. .49	- .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb. .44	- .49
of Tree	lb. .14	- .16
Willow, Black	lb. .08	- .10
White	lb. .14	- .144
White Pine	lb. .06	- .064
White Poplar	lb. .034	- .04
*Nominal	lb. -	-
Wild Cherry	lb. .074	- .10
Witch Hazel	lb. .034	- .044
BEANS		
Calabar	lb. .39	- .49
St. Ignatius	lb. .24	- .26
St. John's Bread	lb. .07	- .074
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .87	- .93
Para	lb. .64	- .69
Surinam	lb. .70	- .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.95	- 6.70
Cuts	lb. 3.60	- 4.00
Bourbon	lb. 2.05	- 2.70
South American	lb. 3.10	- 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb. 1.50	- 1.55
Green label	lb. 1.45	- 1.50
BERRIES		
Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .94	- .96
XX	lb. 1.00	- 1.02
Powdered	lb. 1.01	- 1.05
Fish	lb. .10	- .11
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .29	- .32
Juniper	lb. .064	- .07
Laurel	lb. .08	- .084
Poke	lb. .10	- .104
Prickly Ash	lb. .114	- .124
Saw Palmetto	lb. .094	- .104
Sloe	lb. .05	- .06
Sumac	lb. .05	- .06
FLOWERS		
Arnica	lb. 1.90	- 1.95
Powdered	lb. 1.95	- 2.00
Borage	lb. .60	- .65
*Calendula	lb. -	-
Chamomile, Belgian	lb. .45	- .50
German	lb. .50	- .55
Hungarian	lb. .45	- .50
Roman	lb. 1.20	- 1.30
Spanish	lb. .40	- .50
Clover Tops	lb. .31	- .32
Dogwood	lb. .14	- .15
Elder	lb. .28	- .29
Insect, open	lb. .28	- .29
*CloseJ	lb. .33	- .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .29	- .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb. .39	- .44
Koussou	lb. -	-
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .18	- .19
Select	lb. .27	- .30
Linden, with leaves	lb. .30	- .35
Malva, blue	lb. 3.95	- 4.00
Black	lb. .53	- .60
*Mullein	lb. -	-
Orange	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb. .05	- .054
Patchouli	lb. .70	- .80
Poppies, red	lb. .95	- 1.15
*Rosemary	lb. -	-
Saffron, American	lb. .50	- .55
Valencia	lb. 11.45	- 11.90
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. -	-
GUMS		
Aloes, Barbados	lb. 1.00	- 1.10
Cape	lb. .10	- .11
Curacao, cases	lb. .09	- .10
Socotrine, lump	lb. .40	- .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb. .60	- .70
Powdered	lb. .65	- .75
Arabic, firsts	lb. .35	- .60
"Seconds	lb. .35	- .60
Sorts Amber	lb. .34	- .35
Powdered	lb. .35	- .40
Asafoetida, whole U.S.P.	lb. 1.45	- 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. 1.80	- 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 1.35	- 1.50
Sumatra	lb. .33	- .36
*Catechu	lb. .24	- .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb. -	-
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb. .21	- .23
Euphorium	lb. .20	- .22
Powdered	lb. .25	- .26
Galbanum	lb. 1.45	- 1.50
Gamboge	lb. 2.40	- 2.45
Guaiac	lb. .38	- .48
Hemlock	lb. .80	- .90
Kauri No. 1	lb. .43	- .44
Kino	lb. .50	- .55
Mastic, powdered	lb. .59	- .60
Myrrh, select	lb. .49	- .50
Sorts	lb. .42	- .43
Siftings	lb. .39	- .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb. .12	- .14
Tears	lb. .17	- .19
Sandarac	lb. .47	- .49
Senegal, picked	lb. -	-
Sorts	lb. .34	- .39
Spruce	lb. .65	- .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	9.75 - 10.25
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb. 2.30	- 2.50
Seconds	lb. 1.94	- 2.00
Thirds	lb. 1.65	- 1.85
Nominal	lb. -	-
LEAVES AND HERBS		
*Aconite, German	lb. .18	- .21
Balmony	lb. .09	- .10
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	- 1.04
Belladonna	lb. 1.65	- 1.75
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .09	- .10
Buchu, short	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Long	lb. 1.30	- 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb. 2.90	- 3.00
American	lb. .70	- .85
Catnip	lb. .04	- .08
Chestnut	lb. .05	- .06
Chiretta	lb. .40	- .41
*Coca, Huancuco	lb. .45	- .50
Truxillo	lb. .42	- .46
Coltsfoot	lb. .20	- .22
Conium	lb. .20	- .20%
Corn Silk	lb. .094	- .10%
Damiana	lb. 14%	- 15%
Deer Tongue	lb. .08	- .08
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .49	- .50
Imported	lb. .70	- .73
Eucalyptus	lb. .06	- .06%
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .21	- .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .08	- .10%
*Henebane, German	lb. 4.65	- 4.75
Russian	lb. 4.95	- 5.00
Domestic	lb. 4.70	- 4.75
Henna	lb. .13	- .14
Horehound	lb. .22	- .23
Jaborandi	lb. .24	- .27
Laurel	lb. .114	- 11%
Life Everlasting	lb. .06	- .07
Liverwort	lb. .55	- .56
Lobelia	lb. .084	- .09
Lovage	lb. .28	- .33
Matico	lb. .26	- .29
Marjoram, German	lb. -	-
French	lb. -	-
Pennyroyal	lb. .06	- .08
Peppermint, American	lb. .16	- .17
Pichi	lb. .09	- .10
Prince's Pine	lb. .084	- .094
Plantain	lb. 7.45	- 7.50
Pulsatilla	lb. .104	- .11
Queen of the Meadow	lb. .08	- .09
Rose, red	lb. 1.25	- 1.30
Rosemary	lb. .22	- .23
Rue	lb. .38	- .48
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. -	-
Grinding	lb. -	-
Greek	lb. .30	- .35
Spanish	lb. .19	- .19%
Savory	lb. -	-
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75	- .80
Half Leaf	lb. .68	- .71
Siftings	lb. .38	- .39
Powdered	lb. .53	- .58
Tinnevelly	lb. .15	- .21
Pods	lb. .20	- .24
Squaw Vine	lb. .18	- .20
Skullcap	lb. .15	- .17
Spearmint, American	lb. .20	- .22
Stramonium	lb. .23	- .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb. .054	- .054
Domestic	lb. .044	- .044
Tansy	lb. .084	- .10%
Thyme, Spanish	lb. .08	- .084
French	lb. .124	- .13
Uva Ural	lb. .05	- .06
Water Pepper	lb. .06	- .07
Witch Hazel	lb. .07	- .074
Wintergreen	lb. .07	- .08
Wormwood	lb. .23	- .25
Yerba Santa	lb. .064	- .074
ROOTS		
Aconite, English	lb. .45	- .46
Powdered	lb. .70	- .74
*German	lb. .69	- .75
"Powdered"	lb. .74	- .80
*Alkanet	lb. 1.95	- 2.40
Althea, cut	lb. .50	- .54
Whole	lb. .37	- .40
Angelica, American	lb. .45	- .46
*German	lb. -	-
Arnica	lb. .50	- .58
Arrowroot, American	lb. .07	- .074
Bermuda	lb. .50	- .51
St. Vincent	lb. .12	- .124
Bamboo Brier	lb. .05	- .07
Bearfoot	lb. .044	- .05
Belladonna	lb. 3.55	- 4.05
Powdered	lb. 3.60	- 4.10
Berberis, aqu.	lb. .15	- .16
Beth	lb. .14	- .18
Bitter	lb. .16	- .18
Blackhawk Bark of Root	lb. .20	- .21
Blood	lb. .14	- .15
*Nominal	lb. -	-

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag .....	.25	.27	Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	1.10	Stearic Acid—			
Bryonia .....	.39	.49	Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	.47½	Single Pressed	lb.	.22	.23
Burdock, Imported .....	.25	.29	Decorticated	lb.	—	.59	Double Pressed	lb.	.23	.24
American .....	.18	.20	Celery	lb.	.27½	.28	Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	.26
Calamus, bleached .....	.270	.290	Colchicum	lb.	3.45	3.60				
Unbleached, natural .....	.24	.26	Conium	lb.	.54	.59				
Cohosh, black .....	.07	.08	Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	.15½				
Blue .....	.07	.08	Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17	.17½				
Colchicum .....	.270	.275	Bombay	lb.	.14½	.14½				
Colomo, whole .....	.14	.16	Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	.19½				
Comfrey .....	.15	.16	Malta	lb.	.17½	.18				
Culver's .....	.12	.12½	Mogador	lb.	.18½	.19				
Cranebill see Geranium.			Morocco	lb.	.17½	.17½				
Dandelion, English	—	.40	Dill	lb.	.20	.20½				
American	—	.37	Fennel, French	lb.	.13	.13½				
Doggrass, true, imported	1.30	1.50	*German, small	lb.	—	—				
Bermuda, cut .....	.65	.70	*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—				
Echinacea .....	.36	.38	Flax, whole	lb.	.13½	.13½	Heavy Chemicals			
Elecampane .....	.09	.11	Ground	lb.	.07½	.08				
Ganagal .....	.18	.20	Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	.11				
Gelsemium .....	.10	.11	Domestic	lb.	.10	.10½				
Gentian .....	.14	.16	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	.06				
Powdered .....	.18	.20	*Russian	lb.	.08	.08½				
Geranium .....	.09	.10	Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	.10				
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached .....	.18	.22½	Larkspur	lb.	.22½	.25				
Bleached .....	.23	.24	Lobelia	lb.	.21½	.23½				
Ginseng, Cultivated	4.10	4.50	Mustard, rec'd, yellow	lb.	.04½	.04½				
Wild, Eastern	6.20	6.45	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16	.17				
Northeastern	6.45	6.70	Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	.14½				
Southern	6.50	7.20	California, brown	lb.	.15½	.16				
Golden Seal	5.75	5.85	Chinese	lb.	.09	.09½				
Powdered	6.00	6.25	Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	.17				
Hellebore, Black	1.25	1.35	English, yellow	lb.	.16	.16½				
White, Domestic .....	.24	.26	*German, yellow	lb.	—	—				
Powdered .....	.24	.26	Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	.14½				
*Imported .....	.40	.44	Parsley	lb.	.16½	.18½				
Ipecac, Cartagena	2.45	2.50	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	.75½				
Powdered	2.70	2.75	Russian, blue	lb.	.60	.60½				
Rio	2.50	2.75	*Turkish	lb.	—	—				
Jalap, whole .....	.45	.50	Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	.11				
Powdered .....	.50	.55	Quince, select	lb.	.80	.90				
Kava Kava .....	.18½	.19	Rape, English	lb.	.11	.11½				
*Lady Slipper .....	.70	.75	Japanese	lb.	.10	.10½				
Licorice, Russian, cut .....	.80	.90	Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	.23½				
Spanish natural, bales .....	.17½	.18½	Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	.28				
Selected .....	.25	.26	Stramonium	lb.	.15½	.17½				
Powdered .....	.19	.23	*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.230	.240				
Lovage, Amer. ....	.38	.40	Kome	lb.	.3.95	.4.00				
Manaca .....	.21	.23	Sunflower, large	lb.	.0534	.06				
Mandrake .....	.09	.09½	Small	lb.	.05½	.05½				
*Musk, Russian	4.95	5.00	Worm, American	lb.	.06½	.07½				
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	.16	.17	Levant	lb.	.60	.65				
Verona .....	.15	.16	SPICES							
Finger	1.65	1.70	Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	.20½				
Pereira Brava .....	.40	.45	Canton rolls	lb.	.12½	.13				
Pellitory .....	.35	.47	Saigon, rolls, No. 1	lb.	.44	.45				
Pink, true .....	.45	.50	Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09½	.09½				
Pleurisy .....	.21	.22	Japan	lb.	.08½	.09				
Poke .....	.04	.04½	Cassia Buds	lb.	.15½	.16				
Rhatany .....	.15	.17	Chilies, Japan	lb.	.11½	.12				
Rhubarb, Shensi .....	.74	.79	Mombasa	lb.	.23	.23½				
Cuts .....	.41	.45	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	—	—				
High Dried .....	.25	.26	Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.54	.54½				
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	.60	.65	Penang, No. 1	lb.	.64	.69				
American .....	.18	.20	Zanzibar	lb.	.51	.52				
Mexican .....	.50	.57	Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	.13				
Seneca, Northern .....	.78	.80	Cochin	lb.	.16	.16½				
Southern .....	.70	.72	Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17	.18				
Serpentaria .....	.35	.37	Bleached	lb.	.24	.25				
Skunk Cabbage .....	.09½	.11½	Unbleached	lb.	.18	.22				
*Snake, Black .....	.34	.35	*Japan	lb.	—	—				
Canada, natural .....	.27	.30	Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	.51				
Stripped .....	.34	.40	Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.49	.49½				
Spikenard .....	.10	.22	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.23½	.24				
Squaw Vine .....	.12	.12½	Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.25	.26				
Squill, white .....	.15	.16	Spanish	lb.	.18½	.22				
Stillingia .....	.09	.10	Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	.23½				
Stone .....	.07	.07	White	lb.	.27½	.27½				
Turmeric, Aleppy .....	.10½	.104	Pimento	lb.	.06½	.06½				
China .....	.07½	.08	WAXES							
Madras .....	.08½	.08½	Bayberry	lb.	.27	.28				
Unicorn false (helonias) .....	.27	.28	Bees, white	lb.	.55	.60				
True (Aletrois) .....	.25	.27	Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	.45				
Valerian, Belgian	1.10	1.20	Yellow, refined	lb.	.45	.50				
*English .....	.71	.76	*Candellila	lb.	.32	.35				
German .....	.80	.85	Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.60	.62				
Japanese .....	.85	.90	No. 1	lb.	.58	.60				
Yellow Dock .....	.13½	.15	No. 2	lb.	.50	.55				
Domestic .....	.10	—	No. 3	lb.	.48	.50				
Yellow Parilla .....	.10	.12	Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	.20				
SEEDS			White	lb.	.20	.25				
*Anise, Levant .....	.35	.36	Japan	lb.	.17	.17½				
Mexican .....	.24	.24½	*Montan, crude	lb.	—	—				
Russian .....	.26	.27	Substitute	lb.	.28	—				
Spanish .....	.24	.24½	*Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	.70				
Star .....	.32	.33	*Green	lb.	.85	.90				
Canary, Spanish .....	.07	.07½	*Refined, white	lb.	.80	.85				
Smyrna .....	.07½	.08	*Domestic	lb.	.40	.45				
South American .....	.07	.07½	*Refined, yellow	lb.	.60	.65				
Caraway, African .....	.60	.61	Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10½	.11½				
*Dutch .....	.—	—	Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	.14½				
*Nominal.			*Nominal.							

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28	.29
Refined	lb.	.32	.33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	3.00	3.25
Dense	100 lbs.	3.75	4.00
Claustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.90	8.10
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	8.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.184	.19
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.10	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	.26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.70	4.90
Refined	lb.	.062	.063
Nitrite	lb.	.35	.37
Pruessiate, Yellow	lb.	.34	.36
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	.75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.024	.025
60 p.c. per 100 lbs.	3.85	4.00	
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	50.00
Sulphuric Acid	60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	lb.	.02	.024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	3.00	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

*Acid Amidonaphthols'phonic	lb.	—	—
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	3.50
Acid H.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	—
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	1.50
Refined	lb.	1.80	1.85
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	324	.34
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	4.50	5.00
p-Amidophenol	lb.	5.00	5.25
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil, druma extra	lb.	.26	.27
Aniline Salts	lb.	.324	.34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.22	.26
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.80	1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.45	1.50
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.47	.50
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.46	.48
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	.40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	.16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.40	.42
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	.350
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.58	.60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	.35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	.60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.54	.59
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	2.25
Methylantranquinone	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	.52
Monooxytlaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.094	.10
Balls	lb.	.10%	.11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	2.00
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.67	.70
Sublimed	lb.	.87	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.30	.80
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.65
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	.90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—

*Nominal.

Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	-17.00
Technical	lb.	—	9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.75	3.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	2.30
Toluol, pure	gal.	Nominal	—
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	2.00	2.30
m-Toluenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylylne	lb.	.75	.80
COAL-TAR COLORS			
Acid Black	lb.	1.50	1.80
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.50	9.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.80	1.10
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	2.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.50	2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.50	7.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	7.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	8.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	4.00	7.00
Alpine Red	lb.	7.25	8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	6.00	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	5.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	5.00
Auramine	lb.	4.00	5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	1.40
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown JR	lb.	2.25	3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	3.00
Cryssamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	2.25	3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.40	2.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	3.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.50	2.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	1.25
Direct Blue	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	6.50	7.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.60
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	4.50
Fast Red, GB extra, con't.	lb.	4.50	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	4.00
Green Crystals	lb.	12.00	14.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.90	2.50
Magenta	lb.	6.00	8.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.30	2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	1.25
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	lb.	.75	1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.80	1.10
Jet	lb.	.80	1.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y. cone	lb.	1.10	1.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.75	2.50
Soluble Blue	lb.	18.00	21.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.60	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.50	2.25
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	2.60	3.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	.50	.60
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2.00	2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	3.00	4.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	6.00
NATURAL DYESTUFFS			
Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	.34
Seed	lb.	.11	.14
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	.56
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	3.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	3.15
Madras	lb.	1.15	1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	.29
Nugalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.084	.094
Aleppic	lb.	.10	.10
Pubna	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.08	.084
DYEWOODS			
Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.20
Fustic Sticks	ton	50.00	53.00
Chips	lb.	.04%	.05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood sticks	ton	38.00	43.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.034
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17
EXTRACTS			
Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.14	.16
Liquid	lb.	.084	.09
Tablet	lb.	.10	.12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.18	.24
Concentrated	lb.	.18	.38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	.16
Gall	lb.	—	.18
Hematine	lb.	.09	.10
Crystals	lb.	.20	.28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	.550
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	.21
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.09%	.12
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange	lb.	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	—	.12
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	.074	.084
MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES			
Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	.61
Domestic	lb.	.53	.54
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	.25
RAW TANNING MATERIALS			
Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	63.50	66.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	.17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	90.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00
TANNING EXTRACTS			
Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024	.024
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.024	.03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.10
Common	lb.	.16%	.18
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22%	.23
No. 2	lb.	.21	.21

Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	—	.04
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	—	.03
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	—	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan	lb.	.01	—	.02
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	—	.07
Myrobalsan, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	—	.11
Soln., 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.07
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	—	.04
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	—	.06
treated	lb.	—	—	—
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	—	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	—	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01	—	.01
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	—	.07
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.07
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.94	—	.96
Domestic, prime	gal.	.92	—	.94
Liver, Newfoundland	bbbl.	77.00	—	85.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	120.00	—	125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.14	—	.15
English	lb.	.14	—	.15
German	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—	—
Horse	lb.	.16	—	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.20	—	2.25
Off prime	gal.	.75	—	.80
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.55	—	.60
No. 1	gal.	.45	—	.50
No. 2	gal.	.40	—	.45
Menhaden, Brown	gal.	.92	—	.94
Light, strained	gal.	.94	—	.96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96	—	.98
White, bl'd, winter	gal.	.98	—	1.00
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—	—
*Southern, crude, t.o.b. plant	gal.	—	—	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.30	—	2.40
30 deg, cold test	gal.	2.15	—	2.25
40 deg, cold test	gal.	2.05	—	2.15
Dark	gal.	1.40	—	1.45
Prime	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	—	.24
Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	—	.85
Jaw	gal.	24.00	—	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14	—	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14	—	.15
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	—	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter	gal.	—	—	—
38 deg, cold test	gal.	1.67	—	1.70
45 deg, cold test	gal.	1.65	—	1.67
Natural winter, 38 deg cold test	gal.	1.64	—	1.66
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	—	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.23	—	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	—	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
*Prime	gal.	1.50	—	1.55
*Whale, natural	gal.	—	—	1.10
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.15	—	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.27	—	.29
Cases	lb.	.28	—	.30
No. 3	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17	—	.17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.18	—	.18
Tanks	lb.	.17	—	.18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20.62	—	20.96
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.19	—	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	gal.	1.30	—	1.35
mills	gal.	18.60	—	19.00
Summer, yellow, prime	bbbl.	—	—	—
White	lb.	—	—	—
*Winter, yellow	gal.	—	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.22	—	1.25
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.24	—	1.27
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.25	—	1.28
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.26	—	1.29
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.40	—	2.50
*Fats	lb.	.32	—	.35
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.21	—	.22
*Benin	lb.	.19	—	.20
*Niger	lb.	.19	—	.19
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.65	—	1.75
Crude	gal.	—	—	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	—	.55
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—	—

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS	
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal. 1.70 — 1.75
Blown	gal. 1.75 — 1.80
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal. .35 — .40
Second	gal. .42 — .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal. — —
*Imported	gal. — —
Soyo Bean, Manchurian	lb. .17 — .17
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb. .33 — .34
Commercial	lb. .25 — .27

MINERAL

MINERAL	
Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal. .13 — .14
23-30 cold test	gal. .14 — .15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal. .13 — .14
Summer	gal. .21 — .26
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal. .18 — .19
Dark, filtered	gal. .26 — .30
Extra cold test	gal. .15 — .18
Dark steam, refined	gal. .26 — .27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal. .26 — .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33/34 gravity	gal. .21 — .22
White 30/31 gravity	gal. .33 — .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal. .29 — .30
903/865 sp. gr.	gal. .18 — .22
Red Paraffin	gal. .18 — .19
Spindle, filtered	gal. .28 — .35
No. 200	gal. .24 — .25
No. 100	gal. .23 — .24
No. 110	gal. .23 — .24

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES (Carloads)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal. .49 — .50
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled bbls	gal. .45 — .48
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal. .38 — .40
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl. 4.60 — 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls. 14.50 — 15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	80-bbl. 6.70 — 6.80

SHELLAC

SHELLAC	
D. C.	lb. .70 — .72
Diamond "I"	lb. .68 — .70
V. S. O.	lb. .70 — .71
Fine Orange	lb. .58 — .60
Second Orange	lb. .56 — .58
T. N.	lb. .55 — .55
A. C. Garnet	lb. .53 — .55
*Button	lb. .50 — .53
Regular, bleached	lb. .60 — .63
Bone, dry	lb. — —

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

OIL CAKE AND MEAL	
Cottonseed Cake, f. o. Texas..	— — 53.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	— — —
Cottonseed, Meal, f. o. Atlanta	— — 46.00
Columbia	50.00 — —
New Orleans	ton 47.00 — 49.00
Corn Cake	short ton 37.00 — 40.00
Meal	short ton 41.00 — 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton — 48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton — 53.00

SALT PRODUCTS

SALT PRODUCTS	
Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls. — — 2.65
200 lb. sacks	— — 1.75

Turk's Island—	— — 1.13
Coarse	140 lb. bags — — 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags — — 1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS	
Centrifugals—	— —
Prime	gal. .47 — .52
Open kettle	gal. .53 — .58
Blackstrap bbls	gal. .31 — .32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal. .35 — .40
Fancy	lb. .64 — .68
Medium	lb. .45 — .50
Honey—	— —
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb. .08 — .08
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb. .17 — .20
Clover, lower grades	lb. .12 — .13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.	— — 5.65

COCOA

COCOA	
Bahia	lb. .11 — .12
Caracas	lb. .12 — .13
Hayti	lb. .10 — .10
Maracaibo	lb. .25 — .25
Trinidad	lb. .124 — .13

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

REFINED SUGAR	
Ar. Fed. War.	Amér. Nat. bu'l' eral ner
Powdered	8.50 8.50 8.50 8.45 8.55
XXXX	8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55 8.55
Confectioners A	8.25 8.25 8.25 — 8.35
Standard Gran	8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40

*Nominal.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS	
*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills-gal.	.25 — .90
Brown	gal. .92 — .94
Light, strained	gal. .94 — .96
Yellow, bleached	gal. .96 — .98
White, bleached, winter	gal. .98 — 1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. 2.30 — 2.40
30 deg, cold test	gal. 2.15 — 2.25
40 deg, cold test	gal. 2.05 — 2.15
Dark	gal. 1.40 — 1.45
Prime	gal. 1.20 — 1.25
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb. .14 — .15
Saponified	lb. .14 — .15
Stearic, single pressed	lb. .22 — .24
Double pressed	lb. .23 — .25

VEGETABLE OILS

VEGETABLE OILS	
*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb. .27 — .29
No. 3	lb. .25 — .26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb. .17 — .17
Ceylon, tanks	lb. .16 — .16
Cochin, bbls.	lb. .15 — .15
Tanks	lb. .12 — .13
*Corn, crude, f. o. b.	lb. .20 — .21
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls. 14.50 — 15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	80-bbl. 6.70 — 6.80

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS (New York Market)	
Grease, white	lb. .18 — .19
Yellow	lb. .16 — .17
House	lb. .16 — .16
Brown	lb. .12 — .13
Yellow grease, stearine	lb. .16 — .16
White grease, stearine	lb. .17 — .18
Lard, City	lb. .25 — .25
Compound	lb. .21 — .22
Stearine, lard	lb. .26 — .27
Oleo	lb. .21 — .21
Tallow, edible	lb. .18 — .19
City Special	lb. .17 — .17
Choice Country	lb. .17 — .18

(Western Markets)

(Western Markets)	

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Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.85	—	.90
1st select, powdered	lb.	.90	—	.95
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.75	—	.80
Seconds	lb.	.80	—	.90
Sorts, amber	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.50	—	.55
Acetil, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	—
Acetanilid	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.25	—	3.40
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	25	—	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.55	—	.60
Technical	lb.	.48	—	.52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths	—	—	—	—
In 2 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	—	3.50
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	.78	—	.80
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
oz.	—	—	—	3.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1,040)	lb.	.13	—	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	—	.18
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	—	.30
Arsenic, powd. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	—	.45
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	—	1.20
From Toluol	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.18	—	.23
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Impalp	lb.	.30	—	.35
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	—	.30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	—	2.00
Camphoric	oz.	.44	—	.48
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	—	.66
10 and 25-lb cans	lb.	—	—	—
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.65	—	.75
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.68	—	.71
Carmine, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
C. P.	oz.	—	—	.35
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.55	—	.65
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	10.80	—	12.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Citic, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.74	—	.75
Less than keg	lb.	.78	—	.85
Granulated	lb.	.85	—	.95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	—	1.65
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	—
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	1.25
Gallie	oz.	—	—	—
3/4, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.19	—	.21
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	1.80	—	2.00
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	—
Hydroiodic, sp. gr. 1.30	oz.	.35	—	.40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	—	.10
Dil., U. S. P., v. incl.	oz.	.05	—	.06
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	lb.	.07	—	.10
Hydrofluoric, 35 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	—	2.30
52 p.c., ceras. bot.	lb.	—	—	.80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	—	.20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	—	.09
Iodic	oz.	—	—	1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v. oz.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Dilute	oz.	.13	—	.17
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	11.00
Malic, 1 oz. e.v. 4	oz.	—	—	2.00
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.25	—	.30
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (5/2)	lb.	.10	—	.12
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	—	.18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	—	.11
36 deg. less	lb.	.16	—	.18
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.12	—	.13
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	—	.15
C. P. carboy	lb.	.23	—	.25
C. P. less	lb.	.25	—	.30
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.35	—	.40
Oleic	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	1.00	—	1.25
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.82	—	2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	—	—
Picric	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Pyrogallic, 3/4 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.10	—	4.30
1-oz. vials	oz.	.40	—	.45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	—	.25
Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Bulk	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	—	.45
Succinic, cryst.	lb.	.65	—	.75
Sulphocarabolic (about 30 p.c.)	oz.	—	—	.25
Sulphosalicylic	lb.	.65	—	.75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Com'l 60 deg. c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	—	.06 1/2
Less	lb.	.11	—	.13
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Tannic Comm'l 1 lb. cart	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Medicinal	lb.	.80	—	1.85
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.94	—	1.08
Powdered	lb.	.92	—	1.03
Trichloroacetic	oz.	.37	—	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	—	.55
Acidol	oz.	—	—	.30
Acoin	oz.	—	—	.30
Aconite Ivs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Leaves, German	lb.	.28	—	.34
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Root English	lb.	—	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80
Root German	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.85	—	.90
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4 oz. v. ea.	lb.	2.40	—	2.60
Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.	lb.	—	—	1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.	lb.	—	—	.85
Adalin	lb.	—	—	—
Adamson	oz.	—	—	1.20
Adeps, Lanse, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	—	.60
Hydrous	lb.	.60	—	.65
(See also Lanoline)	—	—	—	—
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	—	.20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	—	.25
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	—	.85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—	10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	—	.85
Agaric white	lb.	—	—	2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	—	—	Nominal
4-oz.	oz.	—	—	Nominal
2-oz.	oz.	—	—	.40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Aurin	oz.	—	—	1.70
10-10 grammes tubes in box.	ea.	—	—	.75
Airo	oz.	—	—	1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impala.	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Powd. sol.	lb.	9.00	—	9.15
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	—	—	—
Colone, Sp. 98 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	5.35	—	5.40
bbls.	lb.	5.60	—	6.10
Less	lb.	5.30	—	5.35
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	5.35	—	5.40
Denatured, bbls., less	lb.	5.35	—	6.00
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	—	.80
Alein (Resinoid)	oz.	.35	—	.90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Almond meal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	—	.55
Aloe, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	—	.28
Bulk	lb.	.18	—	.22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60
Purified	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.14
Aliphosene	oz.	3.00	—	4.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.65	—	.70
Cut	lb.	.75	—	.85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	—	.15
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.00	—	.08
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	—	.19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.13
Chrome	lb.	.75	—	.80
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15	—	.18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13	—	.16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	—	.50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	—	.90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Metallic, powdered	lb.	.19	—	.22
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	—	.80
Salicylate	lb.	—	—	2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	—	.13
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Alumonil	lb.	—	—	5.50
Purified	lb.	—	—	—
Alypin	oz.	—	—	—
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	—	2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	—	3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	oz.	—	—	Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	—	.75
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.10
20 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.12
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	—	.17
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.80	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Arsenate	oz.	—	—	.16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	—	1.35
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	—	.90
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	—	.15
Resin, Butter of Antimony	lb.	—	—	—
Needle	lb.	—	—	—
Oxide, white	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	—	—	—
Antipyrine	oz.	—	—	—
Apiole, liquid, green	oz.	—	—	.25
Apocadene Hydrochlor., 15 gr. ea.	oz.	—	—	—
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Crystals, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Argyrol	oz.	—	—	—
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	—	1.85

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Flowers	lb. 3.25 - 3.50	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate..lb. -- - 9.30	Cantharides, Rus., sifted ....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Powdered	lb. 3.50 - 3.65	Phosphate	Powdered
Ground	lb. 3.50 - 3.60	40 p.c. ....lb. -- - 5.20	lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Arnica Root	lb. .65 - .70	Salicylate, 40 p.c. ....lb. -- - 4.75	Chinese
Arrowroot, American	lb. .08 - .15	Sub-benzoate	Powdered
Bermuda, true	lb. .55 - .60	7.50 - 8.00	lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Jamaica	lb. .25 - .30	Subcarbonate	oz. 1.35 - 1.60
St. Vincent	lb. .23 - .25	Subgallate	Capsicin
Taylor's ½-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb. .45 - .48	3.50 - 3.70	5 gr. v. ....ea. .65 - .75
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. ....oz.	.36 - .40	Subiodide	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ea. -- - 1.75
Chloride	oz. -- - .40	Sublactate	Capsicum
Iodide	oz. .38 - .40	Subnitrate	Powdered
White, powdered com'l. ....lb.	.30 - .35	2.95 - 3.05	lb. .75 - .80
Powdered, pure U.S.P. ....lb.	.40 - .45	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. ....lb. -- - 5.20	lb. .30 - .35
Yellow (Orpiment) ....lb.	.35 - .40	Tannate	Caoutchouc
Powdered, Medic ....lb.	.40 - .45	.30 - .32	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) ....lb. .18 - .25
Aasfetida, good fair ....lb.	1.80 - 1.90	Valerate	Caraway
Powdered	lb. 2.10 - 2.20	.60 - .70	Powdered
Asbestos	lb. .25 - .40	Blackhawk Bark	Carbon Disulphide
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	1.00 - 1.20	.30 - .35	Tetrachloride
Cryst. 15 gr. ....ea. -- - 3.25		Bloodroot	Cardamom, Seed, bleached
Aspirin ....oz.	-- - .85	.22 - .25	Decorcticated
25 oz. lots ....oz.	-- - .80	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ....lb. 1.10 - 1.15	Powdered
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12 ....doz.	-- - 1.68	Powdered	Carmine, No. 40
Capsules, 5 grain boxes of 24 ....doz.	-- - 3.12	Brucine	oz. .45 - .50
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12 ....doz.	-- - 1.44	Bromalin	Carson Compound
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24 ....doz.	-- - 2.64	Bromine	gal. .75
Tablets, per 100 ....doz.	-- - .88	Bromoform	Cascara Amarga
Atophan (S. & G.) ....oz.	.35 - .40	Brown Tops	Sagrada Bark
Atramin	oz. -- - .15	Brucine	Cascarilla Bark
Atropine, 5 grains	oz. -- - .85	Bryony Root	oz. .38 - .40
Sulphate, 5 grains	oz. -- - .65	Buchu Leaves, long	Cassia, China
Balm of Gilead Buds ....lb.	.40 - .45	Powdered	Powdered
Balmoney Leaves, Pressed ....lb.	.28 - .30	Short	lb. .15 - .25
Balsam Fir, Canada ....lb.	1.20 - 1.28	Powdered	Fistula
Oregon ....lb.	.20 - .25	Short	lb. .23 - .25
Peru ....lb.	.525 - .550	Powdered	Saigon, thin, select
Tolu ....lb.	.70 - .75	Short	Powdered
Baptisin (Resinoid) ....oz.	.45 - .70	Powdered	Catechu, Medicinal
Barium Carb., prec., pure ....lb.	.35 - .40	Short	Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz. ....lb. .30 - .35
C. P., 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	-- - 1.00	Powdered	Caluophyllin
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb.	-- - .50	Short	oz. .35 - .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.25 - .42	Powdered	Celery Seed
Cyanide, techn. ....lb.	-- - 2.00	Short	lb. .23 - .28
Dioxide, Anhydrous ....lb.	.55 - .65	Powdered	Ceresin, white
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb.	.25 - .50	Short	Yellow
Iodide	oz. -- - .40	Powdered	Cerium nitrate
Nitrate, powdered	lb. .22 - .27	Short	Oxalate
Pure, 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.45 - .55	Powdered	Oxide
Sulphate, Pow. (Barites) ....lb.	.07 - .10	Short	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags
Pure precip. ....lb.	.25 - .30	Powdered	Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....oz.	.50 - .55	Powdered	White, 8-lb. box
Basswood Bark, pressed ....lb.	-- - .10	Powdered	White, bbls. ....lb. .60 - .70
Bayberry Bark, select ....lb.	-- - .24	Powdered	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish, Roman or Belgian
Bay, Laurel Leaves ....lb.	.12 - .17	Powdered	lb. .094 - .094
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. ....lb.	.20 - .25	Powdered	lb. .75 - .75
Less ....gal.	3.60 - 3.70	Powdered	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P. ....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Beans, Calabar ....lb.	3.85 - 4.25	Powdered	Willow, powdered
Tonka, Angostura ....lb.	.38 - .42	Powdered	Wood, powdered
Para ....lb.	.70 - .75	Powdered	Cherry Laurel Leaves
Surinam ....lb.	.85 - .95	Powdered	Chicle
St. Ignatius ....lb.	.30 - .35	Powdered	Chinoidine
Vanilla, Mexican, long ....lb.	7.50 - 8.00	Powdered	Chinolin, pure
Short ....lb.	6.00 - 7.50	Powdered	Chiretta
Cuts ....lb.	4.50 - 5.00	Powdered	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs. ea. .40 - .50
Bourbon ....lb.	4.00 - 4.25	Powdered	Chlorine Hydrate, cryst. ....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
So. American ....lb.	4.00 - 4.50	Powdered	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine) ....lb. -- - .30
Tahiti ....lb.	1.75 - 2.00	Powdered	Chloroform ....lb. .80 - 1.00
Beberine hydrochlor	oz. -- - 2.50	Powdered	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. ....oz. .60 - .70
Sulphate	oz. -- - 2.50	Powdered	For Alcoholic Sol. ....oz. .60 - .70
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot. ....lb.	1.90 - 2.10	Powdered	Chromium Chloride, subl. ....oz. .90 - .90
Bulk	lb. .80 - 1.50	Powdered	Sulphate, scales
Root, German ....lb.	4.25 - 4.50	Powdered	Powdered
Powdered	lb. 4.45 - 4.70	Powdered	Chrysarobin
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	6.00 - 6.25	Powdered	Cimicifugin
oz. -- - .60	Powdered	Powdered	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd Red
Benzanilide ....oz.	-- - 2.50	Powdered	lb. .70 - .75
Benzine ....oz.	.30 - .40	Powdered	lb. .60 - .65
Benzoin, Siam ....lb.	2.00 - 2.15	Powdered	Yellow, Calisaya
Sumatra ....lb.	.50 - .55	Powdered	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure ..oz. .45 - .50
Powdered	lb. .60 - .65	Powdered	Bisulphite
Benzonaphthol ....lb.	-- - 2.50	Powdered	Hydrobromide
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v. ....oz.	-- - .70	Powdered	Hydrochloride
Phosphate	oz. -- - .70	Powdered	Salicylate
Sulphate, 1-oz. v. ....oz.	2.80 - 3.00	Powdered	Sulphate
Berberis Aquifolium ....lb.	.25 - .28	Powdered	Powdered
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.) ....oz.	-- - 3.50	Powdered	Cinchonine, Alk. ....oz. .53 - .65
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50 - 1.60	Powdered	Bisulphite
oz. -- - .14	Powdered	Powdered	Hydrobromide
Betin (Resinoid) ....oz.	-- - .14	Powdered	Hydrochloride
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz. -- - .43	Powdered	Salicylate
Bromide	oz. -- - .43	Powdered	Sulphate
Citrate and Ammonium ....lb.	4.45 - 4.60	Powdered	Powdered
Formic-Iodide	oz. -- - .45	Powdered	Cinnabar
Glycerine, N. F. ....lb.	-- - 1.80	Powdered	Cinnamon, Ceylon
Hydroxide, pow'd. ....lb.	-- - 5.05	Powdered	Powdered
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....oz.	-- - .50	Powdered	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle ..lb. -- - .55
Oxychloride ....lb.	-- - 4.35	Powdered	3-oz. bottle

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Codeine	oz. 14.55	—	15.80
Hydrochloride	oz. 13.15	—	14.45
Nitrate	oz. 13.15	—	14.45
Salicylate	oz. 10.25	—	10.50
Phosphate	oz. 11.00	—	12.35
Sulphate	oz. 11.70	—	13.05
Cohosh Root, black	lb. 15	—	.20
Blue	lb. 14	—	.19
Colchicine, Amorph. 5 gr. v. gr.	—	—	.17
Colchicum Root	lb. 2.50	—	2.75
Powdered	lb. 2.60	—	2.85
Seed	lb. 4.30	—	4.40
Powdered	lb. 4.40	—	4.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb. .60	—	.65
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb. 6.00	—	6.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb. .65	—	.70
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb. 1.10	—	1.20
Colocynth, select	lb. .38	—	.46
Pulp	lb. .60	—	.65
Colombo Root	lb. .40	—	.45
Cootsfoot Leaves	lb. .25	—	.30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb. .35	—	.40
Condurango Bark, true	lb. .30	—	.34
Conium Leaves	lb. .36	—	.42
Seed	lb. .25	—	.30
Copaiba S. A.	lb. 1.20	—	1.30
Para	lb. 1.25	—	1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb. 1.30	—	1.45
Ammoniated	lb. .60	—	.70
Arsenate	oz. —	—	.15
Arsenite	oz. —	—	.12
Carbonate	lb. .45	—	.60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb. 1.20	—	1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.	lb. —	—	.15
Hydroxide	lb. —	—	2.00
Iodide	oz. .36	—	.40
Nitrate	lb. —	—	.55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz. —	—	.23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. 1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	lb. 1.10	—	1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb. .14	—	.17
Bbls.	lb. 10.94	—	11.1%
Powdered	lb. .11	—	.16
Copperas	lb. .02	—	1.50
Coriander	lb. .23	—	.28
Powdered	lb. .28	—	.32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb. —	—	—
Coto Bark	lb. .35	—	.45
Cotoin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz. —	—	27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb. .20	—	.25
Powdered	lb. .25	—	.30
Couch Grass (Dogggrass)	lb. —	—	—
Cramp Bark	lb. .12	—	.20
Coumarin	oz. 1.70	—	1.80
Craneabil	lb. .24	—	.29
Powdered	lb. .30	—	.35
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb. .62	—	.66
Creosote, Beechwood	oz. .18	—	.20
Carbonate	oz. —	—	.195
Phosphite	oz. —	—	—
Valerate	oz. —	—	.150
Cresol U. S. P.	lb. .35	—	.40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz. .55	—	.65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb. 1.30	—	1.35
Powdered	lb. .40	—	—
Cudbear	lb. .45	—	.55
Culver's Root	lb. .29	—	.30
Cumin Seed	lb. .30	—	.35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea. —	—	1.25
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	—
Damiana Leaves	lb. .20	—	.25
Dandelion Herb	lb. .30	—	.35
Root	lb. .50	—	.55
Cut	lb. .35	—	.40
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	—	—	.32
Dermatol	oz. .19	—	.26
Dextrine, yellow	lb. .13	—	.15
White	lb. .22	—	.25
Dextro-quinine	oz. —	—	.57
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ½-oz. v. oz.	23.60	—	23.85
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v. oz.	21.45	—	21.70
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bota. incl.	lb. Nominal	—	—
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz. —	—	2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	.80
Digituprum, ½-oz.	ea.	—	1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz. 21.00	—	22.00
15 gr. vials	ea. 1.00	—	1.05
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb. —	—	1.00
Bulk	lb. .75	—	.80
Powdered	lb. 1.00	—	1.10
Presced, oza.	lb. .90	—	1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea. —	—	2.00
Dioxygen, 16 oz.	oz. —	—	—
1 oz.	oz. —	—	.37
Dionin	oz. 21.50	—	21.80
Diuretin	oz. —	—	1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb. 1.60	—	1.75
Dover's Powder	lb. 6.00	—	6.50
Dragon's Blood, powdered	lb. .60	—	.65
Extra	lb. 1.40	—	1.45
Powdered	lb. 2.15	—	2.25
Reeds	lb. 4.00	—	4.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes gr.	lb. .19	—	.21
Duotol	oz. —	—	1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb. .35	—	.40
Echinacea Root	lb. .38	—	.42
Ground	lb. .40	—	.44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bota. incl.	lb. Nominal	—	—
Eikogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. 1-oz.	lb. Nominal	—	—
Elaterin	lb. 1.50	—	2.00
Elaeum	lb. 1.35	—	1.55
Elderberries	lb. .25	—	.30
Flowers, pressed	lb. .45	—	.50
Juice, Sambuci	lb. —	—	.30
Elm Bark, select	lb. .28	—	.33
Ground, pure	lb. .30	—	.35
Powdered, pure	lb. .33	—	.36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	—	—	1.15
Eosine	oz. —	—	.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. .95	—	1.00
Ergot, Russia	lb. 1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	lb. —	—	.70
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz. —	—	1.00
Erythroxylon (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	6.30
Eserine (Akk.), 5 gr. v. gr.	oz. —	—	.30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	oz. —	—	.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. gr.	oz. —	—	.30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes ea.	oz. —	—	.35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. oz.	oz. —	—	.80
Ether, Acetic	lb. .70	—	.80
Chloric	lb. .60	—	.80
Nitrous Conct.	lb. 1.35	—	1.50
U. S. P.	lb. .45	—	.50
U. S. P., 1880	lb. .44	—	.49
Valerianic	oz. .52	—	.62
Washed	lb. .32	—	.37
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb. .75	—	1.20
Benzoate	lb. —	—	.60
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube oz.	—	—	.25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea.	—	—	.40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube oz.	—	—	.50
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz. —	—	.350
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz. .17	—	.19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb. .15	—	.20
Eudoxine	oz. —	—	.210
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb. —	—	.450
Euresol	oz. —	—	.210
Pro Capillis	oz. —	—	.210
Euonymum (Eclee, powd.)	oz. .40	—	.45
Euphorbium	lb. .35	—	.46
Powdered	lb. .45	—	.50
Euphorine	oz. —	—	1.25
Euquinine	½ oz. —	—	oz.
Euphenophen	oz. —	—	1.80
*Exalgine	oz. —	—	—
Extract Male Fern	oz. 1.40	—	1.60
Fennel Seed	lb. .80	—	.85
Saxon	lb. .82	—	.85
French	lb. .25	—	.30
Ferratin	oz. —	—	1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bota. of 50	—	—	1.30
Ferripyrrin (Hochst)	oz. —	—	1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb. —	—	1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz. —	—	.15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls. —	—	15.00
Less	lb. .11	—	.14
Ground	lb. .11	—	.14
Foenugreek Seed	lb. .14	—	.16
Ground	lb. .18	—	.20
Formaldehyde	lb. .28	—	.39
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb. —	—	.50
½-lb. c.b. inc.	lb. —	—	.20
Fuller's Earth	lb. .05	—	.08
Fustic, chips	lb. .07	—	.10
Gaduol	oz. —	—	1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb. .30	—	.35
Powdered	lb. .40	—	.45
Galbanum, strained	lb. 2.00	—	2.75
Gambier	lb. .20	—	.25
Gamboge, blocky	lb. 2.50	—	2.60
Powdered	lb. 2.55	—	2.65
Select, Pipe, bright	lb. 3.05	—	3.15
Garlic, on strings	lb. .25	—	.30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb. —	—	—
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb. 1.20	—	1.30
German White Gold Label	lb. 1.80	—	1.90
German White Silver Label	lb. 1.65	—	1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	5.25
Gelsemine C. P. crystals	oz. —	—	5.25
Ger. 15 gr. v.	oz. —	—	5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	oz. —	—	—
Gelsemium Root	lb. .16	—	.20
Powdered	lb. .25	—	.30
Gentian, Root	lb. .25	—	.30
Powdered	lb. .30	—	.35
"Nominal.	—	—	—
Dinger Root, African	lb. .20	—	.25
Powdered	lb. .25	—	.30
Jamaica, bleached	lb. .28	—	.33
Ground	lb. .33	—	.36
Powdered	lb. .35	—	.38
Ginseng	lb. 7.50	—	8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb. —	—	—
Glucost	lb. .12	—	.15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added.	lb. .72	—	.73
In cans	lb. .74	—	.75
Less	lb. .80	—	.83
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb. Nominal	—	—
1 oz.	lb. Nominal	—	Nominal
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	oz. —	—	oz. 1.00
Goa Powder	lb. 6.50	—	7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz. —	—	5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz. —	—	12.25
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb. 1.20	—	1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb. 5.50	—	5.75
Powdered	lb. 5.60	—	5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb. 4.50	—	4.75
Powdered	lb. 4.60	—	4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb. .20	—	.25
Powdered	lb. .27	—	.32
Squerosa	lb. .30	—	.40
Guaiac, Resin	lb. .50	—	.55
Powdered	lb. .55	—	.60
Wood rasped	lb. .03	—	.06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz. 1.65	—	1.75
Carbone	oz. 4.50	—	4.75
Phosphoric	oz. —	—	—
Salicyl (Guaiac. Sol.)	oz. —	—	1.34
Valerenate (Geosote)	oz. —	—	1.00
Guaiquin (Paulinia)	lb. 1.45	—	1.50
Powdered	lb. 1.65	—	1.75
Heliocelin	lb. —	—	—
Heliotropin	lb. —	—	—
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb. .30	—	.38
Hemiloto	lb. —	—	—
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb. .15	—	.18
Powdered	lb. .18	—	.20
Gum	lb. 1.00	—	1.10
Hemagogall	lb. —	—	.80
Hemoglobin	lb. —	—	.30
Hemp Seed	lb. .11	—	.14
Hemol	lb. .80	—	.85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb. —	—	—
German	lb. 5.50	—	5.75
Powdered	lb. 5.60	—	5.85
Seed	lb. —	—	.40
Henna Leaves	lb. .40	—	.50
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	—	1.15
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea. —	—	1.15
Hexamethylenamine	lb. 1.15	—	1.25
Hiera Picra	lb. —	—	.45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea. —	—	.35
Homatropin Alk.	gr. .54	—	.65
Hydrobromide	gr. .54	—	.65
Hydrochloride	gr. .54	—	.65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr. .54	—	.65
Honey, strained	lb. .23	—	.26
Hops, select (1917)	lb. .35	—	.40
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb. .46	—	.48
Horehound Leaves	lb. .25	—	.30
Hydracetin	lb. —	—	2.00
Hydrastis Root	lb. .22	—	.25
Hydrastis (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz. 24.00	—	26.00
Hydrochloride	oz. 24.00	—	26.00
Sulphate	oz. 24.00	—	26.00
Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	oz. —	—	.55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz. —	—	.80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb. 2.55	—	2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal	lb. .21	—	.30
Sol. Technical	lb. .15	—	.22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr. .67	—	.78
Hyoscymain (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	3.00
Hyoscymine, Amor., 15 gr. vials	ea. —	—	3.75
Crystals, white	gr. .30	—	.35
Hydrobromide	gr. .11	—	.12
Hypnone	oz. —	—	2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y) oz.	lb. .85	—	—
Iceland Moss	lb. .50	—	.60
Ichthalbin	oz. —	—	1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.	oz. —	—	1.40

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—	—	
Ichthynat	lb.	1.80	—	2.25	
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	—	
1 oz.	oz.	—	—	.30	
Indigo Bengal, true	lb.	3.75	—	5.00	
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	—	.56	
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	—	.65	
Pure Uncle 'Dalm'	lb.	.80	—	.85	
Iaulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.25	
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.35	—	4.85	
Monobromide	oz.	—	—	.50	
Monochloride	oz.	—	—	.75	
Trichloride	oz.	—	—	.95	
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—	
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—	
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	—	5.65	
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—	.90	
Iodal	oz.	—	—	—	
Iodothyne, 3/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	—	3.90	
Ipecac Root, Carthagen.	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	
Powdered	lb.	3.50	—	3.60	
Rio	lb.	3.45	—	3.50	
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.25	
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—	.45	
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	.16	
Benzoate	oz.	.40	—	.50	
Bromide	oz.	.18	—	.22	
Chloride, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	1.05	
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.98	
and Quin, Cit. U. S. P.	lb.	(2 p.c. Q.) Scales	—	—	
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	3.50	—	3.75	
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	
Glycerinophosphate	oz.	—	—	.36	
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	—	2.75	
Iodide	oz.	.35	—	.40	
Syrup	lb.	.00	—	.45	
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	—	.30	
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—	.17	
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—	.18	
Red, Saccharated	oz.	.50	—	.55	
Peptonized	—	—	—	3.00	
Phosphate, gran., lb. bota	lb.	.85	—	.90	
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	—	.90	
Precipitated, 1-lb. bota	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Protocarp. (Valler's M.)	lb.	.30	—	.40	
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.98	
Quevenne's (by hydron)	lb.	.58	—	.60	
Salicylate	oz.	.20	—	.30	
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Solution	lb.	.09	—	.15	
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—	.33	
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	—	.15	
Sulph. (Copperas) ... 100 lb.	lb.	2.20	—	2.50	
Cryst. pure	lb.	.08	—	.12	
Dried	lb.	.15	—	.18	
Tartarate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—	.90	
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	.23	
Valerate	lb.	.80	—	.90	
Iarol, glass bota	lb.	—	—	.370	
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	—	5.25	
American	lb.	.90	—	1.05	
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60	
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	—	.25	
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	—	.12	
Job's Tears	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Juglans (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—	.45	
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	—	.15	
Kamala	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.20	
Purified	lb.	—	—	2.25	
Kaozin	lb.	—	—	—	
Kava Kava	lb.	.07	—	.09	
Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30	
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.72	—	.80	
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	—	.75	
Lactucarium, German	oz.	1.70	—	1.75	
Lactophenin	oz.	—	—	1.00	
Ladies Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—	.47	
Lanoline	lb.	—	—	—	
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	—	
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	.65	
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.70	
(See also Adeps Lannae)	lb.	—	—	—	
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	—	.45	
Extra	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Hand picked	lb.	.55	—	.60	
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	—	.35	
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	—	.60	
Chloride	lb.	.75	—	.85	
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	—	1.10	
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	—	.25	
Nitrate	lb.	.28	—	.32	
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—	.25	
Lecithin	oz.	—	—	2.00	
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—	.20	
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	—	.25	
Ground	lb.	.20	—	.25	
Lenigallol	oz.	—	—	.85	
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	—	
Licorice, domestic sticks	lb.	.58	—	.60	
Corigliano	lb.	—	—	—	
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—	
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Powdered	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	
Lilacine	oz.	.75	—	.75	
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06	—	.11	
Assort. 1/2 and 1/4-lb.	lb.	.12	—	.16	
Litharge	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	.17	—	.23	
Benzoate	oz.	.45	—	.50	
Benzo-salicylate	oz.	—	—	8.00	
Bitartrate	oz.	—	—	.30	
Bromide	lb.	—	—	3.20	
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	
Chloride	oz.	—	—	.28	
Citrate	lb.	2.60	—	2.70	
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—	—	
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.48	
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	—	3.35	
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.23	
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	—	.38	
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47	
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	—	1.10	
Lodestone	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	
London-Purple	lb.	.20	—	.30	
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.60	—	.70	
Seed	lb.	.60	—	.70	
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	—	3.00	
Lycopodium	lb.	2.00	—	2.25	
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	—	.90	
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—	
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	lb.	—	—	—	
Magnesium, Benzoyate	oz.	—	—	.45	
Carbonate, U. S. P.	2-oz.	.41	—	.50	
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.33	
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	—	2.50	
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42	
Lactate	oz.	—	—	.40	
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	—	.65	
Ribbon	oz.	—	—	4.00	
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.40	
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	—	.50	
Technical	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	—	.42	
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	—	.19	
Bbls.	lb.	—	—	.17	
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	1.00	
Technical	lb.	.90	—	.95	
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	—	2.60	
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	—	.08	
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.20	—	.25	
C. P. Crystals	lb.	—	—	.25	
Dried	lb.	.20	—	.30	
Mallows, large	lb.	—	—	4.00	
Blue, small	lb.	3.50	—	4.00	
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	—	.20	
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25	
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	—	.10	
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.70	—	.75	
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.36	
Hypophosphite	lb.	.265	—	.275	
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42	
Lactate	oz.	—	—	.40	
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	—	4.50	
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	
Small	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	
Sorts	lb.	.85	—	.90	
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	—	.65	
Mastic	lb.	.80	—	.85	
Matio leaves	lb.	.35	—	.45	
Mercurial, cryst.	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	
Mercury	lb.	1.70	—	1.80	
Ammon, pure precip.	lb.	2.40	—	2.75	
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.90	—	2.20	
Powdered	lb.	1.90	—	2.10	
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	—	2.00	
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	—	5.65	
Chloride Mild (cal'd)	lb.	2.10	—	2.30	
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	—	5.15	
Nitrate	oz.	—	—	.25	
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	—	2.50	
Yellow	oz.	—	—	.26	
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	.25	
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	—	3.55	
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	—	3.65	
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	cussion)	lb.	1.08	—	1.15
Meotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	—	.47	
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	—	—	
1-oz.	oz.	—	—	1.00	
Methylene, Blue	oz.	—	—	1.10	
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—	—	
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	—	.10	
German	lb.	—	—	—	
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	chem. ident. with metol).	oz.	—	3.50	
Morphine, Acet. 3/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	16.50	
Alkaloid, pure 3/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	20.50	
Hydrobromide, 3/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	16.85	
Hydrochloride, 3/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	16.85	
Meconate	oz.	—	—	18.20	
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	16.50	
1/2-oz. vial	oz.	—	—	16.55	
Valerate, 3/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—	
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	—	3.25	
Powdered	lb.	2.20	—	2.60	
Musk Root	lb.	3.50	—	4.00	
Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	2.25	—	3.33	
Ground	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Myrrin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	.60	
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.12	—	.18	
Beta, Alpha	lb.	—	—	3.50	
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.25	
Narcotine, pure 3/4-oz.	ea.	—	—	.30	
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	—	.21	
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	—	.21	
Acetate	oz.	—	—	.15	
Bromide	oz.	—	—	.30	
Chloride	lb.	—	—	1.00	
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.170	
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.27	
Nirvanin	oz.	—	—	.350	
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	—	.30	
Novaspirin	oz.	—	—	—	
25-oz. lotc.	oz.	—	—	—	
Tablets, 100s	oz.	—	—	—	
Novocain	oz.	—	—	—	
Hydrochl (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.	—	—	—	
Nutgalls	lb.	.55	—	.60	
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70	
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Extra large	oz.	.80	—	.55	
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	—	.18	
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—	16.25	
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—	16.50	
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	—	1.30	
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	
Rectified	lb.	2.00	—	2.30	
Angelica	oz.	—	—	—	
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	—	1.45	
Bay	lb.	1.50	—	4.25	
Benne (Sesame), American	gal.	3.00	—	3.75	
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	—	7.50	
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	—	3.15	
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	
Refined	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	
Cade	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	
Camphor	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Capaicum	lb.	—	—	.50	
Caraway	lb.	10.50	—	11.00	
Cassis	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	
Castor, American	lb.	.32	—	.38	
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.30	—	1.40	
Wood	lb.	.40	—	.50	
Celery	oz.	2.00	—	2.10	
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	—	2.75	
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	—	.75	
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	—	1.75	
Citronella	lb.	.70	—	.80	
Cloves	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.00	—	3.25	
Norwegian	gal.	4.70	—	4.80	
Extra	lb.	125.00	—	128.00	
Martin's	bbls.	—	—	135.00	

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copiba, pure.....lb.	1.40	-	1.50	
Coriander	oz.	1.40	-	1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	1.60	-	1.65	
Croton	lb.	1.20	-	1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	-	8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	-	7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	-	.50
Erigeron, true	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	-	5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
Fuseil, Crude	gal.	6.25	-	6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	-	1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	-	5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	-	18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	-	15.00
Ginger	oz.	.35	-	.40
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	-	-	.85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	-	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	-	1.15
Henbane	lb.	-	-	1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	-	20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	-	3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	-	2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	-	-	-
Flowers	lb.	6.25	-	6.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.09	-	1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	-	1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	-	3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	-	1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.81	-	2.00
Raw	gal.	1.80	-	2.00
Lobelia	oz.	.75	-	-
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	-	4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	-	2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	-	1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.60	-	1.80
Essential	oz.	2.45	-	2.55
Musk	oz.	27.00	-	28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.80	-	1.90
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	-	4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	-	5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	-	2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	4.00	-	4.25
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.65	-	3.75
Malaga	gal.	2.65	-	2.85
Pompeian	gal.	3.50	-	3.80
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.25	-	3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	-	.50
Palm Lages	lb.	.16	-	.20
Kernel	lb.	.35	-	.40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	-	1.50
Light	gal.	-	-	-
Russian	gal.	-	-	-
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	-	2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	-	.80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	-	1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	-	1.95
Pepper, black (Olcocreasin, U. S. P.)	lb.	-	-	-
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.85	-	4.40
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	-	4.75
Western	lb.	3.85	-	4.40
Petit Gras	oz.	.75	-	.85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	-	3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	5.00	-	7.00
Rape Seed	gal.	1.90	-	2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	-	-	4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	-	-
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	-	28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	-	4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	-	1.15
Trieste	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Rosin	oz.	.40	-	.76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	-	.60
Sage	oz.	-	-	4.00
Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	1.60	-	1.65	
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	14.00	-	14.75
West Indian, Amyris Bals. ....lb.	11.00	-	11.60	
Sassafras	lb.	1.40	-	1.55
Savin	lb.	7.25	-	7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	4.00	-	4.35
Sperm, winter, bleached. ....gal.	1.70	-	1.80	
Spruce	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.75	-	4.00
Tar, U.S.P. ....gal.	.60	-	.70	
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	-	.70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	-	1.65
White	lb.	1.75	-	2.00
Whale	gal.	1.20	-	1.40
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	-	4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	-	6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	-	5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.10	-	1.15
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.75	-	9.00
Wormwood, Amer. good	lb.	9.25	-	9.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.50	-	1.75
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	-	.90
Iodine	lb.	-	-	1.00
Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury	lb.	1.45	-	1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	-	1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	-	-	.50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	-	32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	-	35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	-	35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	-	1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	-	.25
Orphol	oz.	-	-	-
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	-	.35
Select Finger	lb.	2.50	-	2.75
Verona	lb.	.20	-	.25
Orthoform	oz.	-	-	3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	oz.	-	-	-
incl.	lb.	-	-	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	-	-	.50
Ortol Bisulphite, tubes	set	-	-	.50
Ovaraden	oz.	-	-	1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	-	5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P. ....lb.	-	-	-	2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea.	-	-	-	2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P. ....oz.	.70	-	-	.80
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	-	.70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	-	.20
Paraforn	oz.	.14	-	.18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	3.25	-	-	3.50
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride)	1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	-	-	-
Parreira Brava Root	lb.	.65	-	.75
Paris Green	lb.	.50	-	.55
Parisey Seed	lb.	.28	-	.33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.60	-	.65
Paleitierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.	-	-	-	1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	-	-	-	1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.55	-	.65
Penroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	-	.25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	-	.37
White	lb.	.40	-	.45
Peppermint Herb, Germ. ....lb.	.70	-	-	.75
Leaves, pressed, ess. ....lb.	.25	-	-	.35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	-	.55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white lb.	.21	-	-	.27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	-	-	2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	-	-	2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	-	-	2.60
Pheno-bismuth	oz.	-	-	.80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	.70	-	.75
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	-	2.36
Photol	oz.	-	-	4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	-	.25
Pilecarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	-	.12
Hydrobromide, 3 gr. v. ....gr.	-	-	-	.10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	-	-	-	.40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	-	.08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	-	-	-	.10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	-	.60
Piperidine	oz.	-	-	1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	-	1.20
Piperazine	10 grm. vial	-	-	3.00
Pipisawa Leaves	lb.	.32	-	.45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	-	.12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	-	2.95
True, dentist's, sifted. ....bbl.	4.25	-	-	4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chlor, 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	-	2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor, 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	-	2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	-	.30
Plumbago, C. P. ....oz.	.50	-	-	.60
Podophylin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	-	5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	-	.22
Root	lb.	.16	-	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	-	.25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	-	.70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.65	-	.75
White	lb.	.36	-	.38
Potassa, Caustic, com. ....lb.	1.00	-	-	1.15
White sticks	lb.	2.60	-	3.00
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.80	-	1.90
Arsenate	oz.	.12	-	.15
Arsenite	oz.	-	-	.15
Benzzoate	oz.	.30	-	.45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.60	-	1.70
Bichromate	lb.	.60	-	.65
Bisulphite, cryst. ....lb.	-	-	-	.80
C. P. ....lb.	1.00	-	-	1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	-	1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure	lb.	.51	-	.55
and powdered	lb.	-	-	.90
Borate	lb.	-	-	.90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.55	-	1.75
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)lb.	1.00	-	-	1.10
U. S. P. ....lb.	1.45	-	-	1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar) ....lb.	2.00	-	-	2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	-	.70
Granulated	lb.	.78	-	.85
Powdered	lb.	.58	-	.71
Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	1.35	-	-	1.45
Citrate	lb.	.95	-	.98
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	-	2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	-	.30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	-	3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.90	-	4.05
Iodate	oz.	-	-	.35
Lactate 75-80 p.c. ....lb.	-	-	-	.28
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	-	.24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	1.50	-	-	1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	-	.45
Powdered	lb.	.35	-	.42
C. P. ....lb.	.50	-	-	.60
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	-	5.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	-	-	.33
C. P. ....lb.	-	-	-	-
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.60	-	3.85
Yellow	lb.	.75	-	.85
Salicylate	oz.	.20	-	.25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	-	.93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	-	1.40
C. P. ....lb.	.90	-	-	1.15
Tartate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	-	1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	-	.30
Powdered	lb.	.32	-	.37
Berries	lb.	.25	-	.30
Protargol	lb.	1.25	-	1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	-	5.00
Pumpkin Seed	oz.	2.50	-	3.00
Pyraktin Blue	oz.	-	-	-
Pyridone	oz.	-	-	2.50
Pyramidon	oz.	-	-	.80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	-	.18
Powdered	lb.	.17	-	.20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	-	.50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	-	.30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst. ....oz.	.82	-	-	1.00
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	.47	-	.57
Acetate	oz.	-	-	1.86
Arsenate	oz.	-	-	1.65
Benzooate	oz.	-	-	1.65
Bisulphate	oz.	-	-	.95
Carboilate	oz.	-	-	1.53
Citrate	oz.	-	-	2.53
Glycerophosphate	oz.	-	-	1.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	-	-	1.47
Hydrochloride	oz.	-	-	1.65
Hypophosphite	oz.	-	-	1.65
Phenosulphonate	oz.	-	-	1.49
Phosphate	oz.	-	-	1.66
Lactate	oz.	-	-	1.39
Salicylate	oz.	-	-	1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.83	-	.85
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	-	.88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	-	.95
Valerate	oz.	-	-	-
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.13	-	.18
German	lb.	-	-	-
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	-	.70
Red Saunders	oz.	.16	-	.20
Rennet, powder	oz.	-	-	.75
Resin, common	lb.	.06	-	.10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.	8.00	-	8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	-	.18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	-	-	1.00
Resorcine, pure white	oz.	.90	-	.95
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	-	.25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	-	-	1.00
Rhodol (Developer) 1-lb. bottles	lb.	-	-	-
incl.	lb.	-	-	-
1-oz. bottle, incl.	oz.	-	-	.75
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	-	.83
Clippings	lb.	.35	-	.45
Powdered	lb.	.75	-	1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.413	-	.47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb.	-	-	-
incl.	lb.	-	-	-
3-oz. bottle, incl.	oz.	-	-	-
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.55	-	.60
Red	lb.	1.65	-	1.75
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.70	-	.75
Leaves	lb.	.25	-	.30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	-	.10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	-	-	1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	-	2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	4.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst. ....lb.	.14	—	.15	Theophorin	oz.	—	—	.75	
Saffron, Amer. (safflower) ..lb.	.80	—	.90	Pure, cryst. ....lb.	.10	—	.14	Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—	—	
Spanish, true Valencia ....lb.	12.50	—	13.00	Recrystallized ....lb.	.16	—	.17	1-oz. c.v. inc. ....oz.	oz.	—	—	2.00	
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	—	Dried ....lb.	.26	—	.28	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	—	1.60	
Domestic	lb.	.50	—	Phosphomolybdate ....oz.	.47	—	.55	Thiocol	oz.	—	—	1.68	
Sajodin Tabs	vial	.75	—	Salicylate ....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Thyme herb	lb.	.20	—	.26	
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	—	From Oil Wintergreen ..lb.	4.25	—	5.00	Thymol	lb.	22.75	—	23.50	
Salicin	oz.	1.50	—	Silicate, dry ....lb.	.14	—	.16	Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	1b.	17.60	—	18.50	
Saliformin	oz.	—	—	Liquid ....lb.	.08	—	.10	Thyroids	lb.	—	—	16.00	
Salipyrin	oz.	—	—	Silicofluoride ....oz.	.15	—	.15	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	—	.65	
Salol	lb.	2.00	—	Succinate ....lb.	6.00	—	6.50	With leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50	
Salophen	tube	1.50	—	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) ....lb.	.04	—	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure ....lb.	1b.	1.00	—	1.05	
Salquinine	oz.	—	—	Pure cryst. ....lb.	.08	—	.12	Oxide, pure ....lb.	1b.	.90	—	1.05	
Saltpetre (See Pot. Nitrate)				Dry ....lb.	.08	—	.12	Toluene	lb.	—	—	.50	
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	—	Sulphide ....lb.	.30	—	.35	Tolypyrrin	oz.	—	—	1.25	
Ground	lb.	.60	—	Sulphite, cryst. ....lb.	.12	—	.17	Tortentilla Root	lb.	.40	—	.50	
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	—	Pure, dried (Anhydrous) ....lb.	.24	—	.27	Triphenin	oz.	—	—	.50	
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8 ....lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra ....lb.	2.90	—	3.00		
Santonin	oz.	2.95	—	Valerate ....oz.	—	—	.75	Alpego, No. 1 ....lb.	2.65	—	2.75		
Saponin crude	lb.	—	—	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) ....lb.	.34	—	.44	Powdered ....lb.	2.45	—	2.85		
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut lb.	.75	—	.80	Sparteine, Sulph. ....oz.	7.50	—	7.75	Turpentine, Chian, gen. ....oz.	.45	—	.50		
Mexican cut	lb.	.65	—	Spearmint, Leaves, ozs. ....lb.	.34	—	.38	Venice, true clothy ....lb.	4.00	—	4.10		
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	Spermaceti, cakes ....lb.	.35	—	.38	Artificial ....lb.	.18	—	.20		
Bark	lb.	.17	—	Spikenard Root ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	—	1.00	
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.15	—	Spruce Gum ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Turmeric, powdered ....lb.	.20	—	.25		
Satrapi	oz.	—	—	Starch, iodized ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Unicorn Root, true ....lb.	.60	—	.65		
Sat Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	—	Stavesacre, seed ....lb.	.50	—	.60	False ....lb.	.40	—	.45		
Scammony Resin	oz.	.25	—	Stillington Root ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7 oz.	lb.	—	—		
Scarlet Red, Biebrieh, Med'izz		—	—	Storax, liquid ....lb.	.20	—	.25	1-lb. ....lb.	6.00	—	—		
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	—	Stovain, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. ....doz.	—	—	—	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	oz.	—	—		
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v. ....ea.	.75	—	1.00	Stramonium Leaves ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 oz.	lb.	—	—		
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.45	1-oz. g.s.b. 7 oz.	oz.	—	—		
Seneca Root	lb.	.95	—	Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.45	—	.50	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	oz.	—	—		
Sedlitz Mixture	lb.	.36	—	Seed ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Uva Ursi ....lb.	.15	—	.20		
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.95	—	Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Valerian Root, English ....lb.	.35	—	.39		
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	Stillingia Root ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Belgian ....lb.	1.30	—	1.40		
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.30	—	Storax, liquid ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50		
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	—	Stovain, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. ....doz.	—	—	Vanillin ....oz.	1.00	—	—			
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle. ....lb.	—	—	Stramonium Leaves ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Veratrine ....oz.	—	—	—			
3-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Sulphate ....oz.	2.40	—	2.50			
Sequia, True	oz.	—	—	Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.45	—	.50	Veratrum Viride, Root ....lb.	.15	—	.20		
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root) lb.	lb.	.60	—	Seed ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Verdigris, pow'd, pure ....oz.	.45	—	.50		
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	—	Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Veronal ....oz.	—	—	—		
Citrate	oz.	—	—	Bromide ....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's ....tube	100s	—	—		
Cyanide	oz.	1.15	—	Carbonate ....lb.	.55	—	.60	Vervain Root ....lb.	.28	—	.35		
Iodide	oz.	—	—	Chloride ....lb.	.40	—	.60	Violet Flowers ....lb.	1.15	—	1.25		
Lactate	oz.	—	—	Iodide ....lb.	.24	—	.28	Wahoo, Bark of Root ....lb.	.45	—	.50		
Nitrate, cryst. ....oz.	.70	—	.72	Lactate ....lb.	.18	—	.22	Bark of Tree ....lb.	.25	—	.35		
Fused	oz.	.80	—	Granular, C. P. ....lb.	.33	—	.40	Walnut Leaves ....lb.	.20	—	.25		
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	—	Peroxide (Hydrated) ....lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Water Pepper ....lb.	.20	—	.25		
Oxide	oz.	1.20	—	Salicylate ....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Wax, Bay ....lb.	.40	—	.45		
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	—	Strophantus Seed, brown ....lb.	2.00	—	2.00	Bees, yellow ....lb.	.55	—	.60		
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	—	Green ....lb.	2.30	—	2.50	Carnauba, No. 1 ....lb.	.75	—	.80		
Powdered	lb.	.29	—	Powdered ....lb.	2.35	—	2.50	Japan ....lb.	.30	—	.35		
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	Strychnine, Acetate, $\frac{1}{4}$ th oz. ....lb.	2.25	—	2.38	White Hellebore. Root ....lb.	.35	—	.40		
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Alk., pow'd, $\frac{1}{4}$ th-oz. v. ....lb.	2.10	—	2.15	Powdered ....lb.	.26	—	.30		
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	—	Arsenate ....lb.	—	—	White Pine Bark ....lb.	.15	—	.20			
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	—	Arsenite ....lb.	—	—	Whiting ....lb.	.03	—	.034			
Mottled, genuine	lb.	—	—	Glycerophosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. ....lb.	—	—	Wild Cherry Bark ....lb.	.12	—	.16			
White, Conti's	lb.	.40	—	Hypophosphite ....lb.	—	—	Ground ....lb.	.14	—	.18			
Soft, green	lb.	.20	—	Nitro-phosphate ....lb.	—	—	Willow Bark, black ....lb.	—	—	—			
Soap, Castile, green Cut	lb.	.30	—	Phosphate ....lb.	—	—	White Wintergreen Leaves ....lb.	.20	—	.25			
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ th v. ....lb.	—	—	Winter's Bark ....lb.	.63	—	.75			
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.30	—	Sublamine, S & G. ....oz.	—	—	Witch Hazel Extract double distilled ....gal.	1.50	—	1.75			
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused ....lb.	45	—	Sugar of Milk, powdered ....lb.	.46	—	.50	Barrels ....gal.	1.25	—	1.35			
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) sticks	80	—	1-lb. cartons ....lb.	.57	—	.62	Witch Hazel Leaves ....lb.	.15	—	.20			
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.20	—	Sulfonated, Bayer L. & F. ....oz.	—	—	Wormseed (Chenopodium) ....lb.	.20	—	.22			
Arsenate	lb.	.40	—	Sulphonethymethane, U. S. P. ....oz.	1.00	—	1.06	Levant (Santonica) ....lb.	.85	—	.90		
Arsenate, pure	lb.	.70	—	Sulphonethymethane, U. S. P. ....oz.	1.25	—	1.35	Wormwood Herb ....lb.	.25	—	.30		
Benzote	lb.	3.00	—	Sulphophytol ....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Xerotorn ....lb.	—	—	—		
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	—	Sulphur Chloride ....lb.	—	—	Yellow Dock Root ....lb.	.18	—	.22			
Bichromate	lb.	.35	—	Flowers ....lb.	.09	—	.11	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bats. ....lb.	.55	—	.63		
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	—	Iodide ....lb.	.28	—	.32	Benzote ....oz.	.90	—	1.00		
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	—	Lac, precipitated ....lb.	.70	—	.80	Bromide ....oz.	.20	—	.25		
Bromide	lb.	.60	—	Roll ....lb.	.07	—	.08	Chloride, fused ....lb.	.90	—	1.00		
Caducotide, 1 oz. ....ea.	ea.	2.25	—	Washed ....lb.	.11	—	.13	Granulated ....lb.	.50	—	.60		
Cannabin	oz.	.60	—	Suman bark ....lb.	.12	—	.16	Iodide ....oz.	.28	—	.32		
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	—	Summer Savory Leaves ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Metallic C. P. ....lb.	.45	—	.50		
Citrate	lb.	.80	—	Sunflower Seeds ....lb.	.08	—	.14	Gran. free from As. ....lb.	.60	—	.65		
Cyanide	lb.	.40	—	Talcum powder ....lb.	.06	—	.09	Hypophosphite ....oz.	.30	—	.35		
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. ....oz.	oz.	.18	—	Purified ....lb.	.16	—	.20	Lactophosphate ....oz.	—	—	—		
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	—	Tamarinds ....kegs.	4.25	—	4.50	Oxide, American ....lb.	.55	—	.63		
Hyposulphite, cryst. ....Kgs. 112 lbs. ....lb.	lb.	.04	—	Tannalbin ....oz.	—	—	Eng. Hubbuck's ....lb.	1.00	—	1.05			
Granular	lb.	.024	—	Tannoform ....oz.	—	—	Peroxide ....lb.	3.40	—	3.60			
Iodide (oz. 40-45)	lb.	4.75	—	Tar, Barbadoes ....gal.	1.00	—	1.10	Phenate ....oz.	—	—	—		
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	—	No. Carolina, pt. cans ....doz.	—	—	Phenolsulphonate ....lb.	.80	—	.90			
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. ....lb.	9.1b.	—	Tartar Emetic ....lb.	.85	—	.90	Permanganate ....oz.	—	—	—			
Nitrate	lb.	.17	—	Terebene (Optic, inact.) ....lb.	.73	—	—	Phosphate ....lb.	1.25	—	1.40		
Nitrite	lb.	—	—	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car ....lb.	.60	—	.65	Phosphide ....oz.	.30	—	.40		
Oxalate	lb.	1.35	—	Terpinol ....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Salicylate ....oz.	—	—	—		
Perborate	lb.	.55	—	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea. ....oz.	—	—	Stearate ....lb.	—	—	—			
Permanganate	lb.	—	—	Theobromine ....oz.	—	—	Sulphate, crystals ....lb.	.08	—	.10			
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	Theocin ....oz.	—	—	C. P. ....lb.	.21	—	.25			
		—	1.05				Valerate ....oz.	—	—	—			
							oz.	—	—	—			

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Nov. 10 to 17—Exports for month of September

Imports

ACID, OXALIC—	
34,230 pounds	
ARGOLS—	
954,750 pounds	
267,733 pounds	
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—	
214,788 pounds	
33,780 pounds	
BEANS—	
1,258 bushels castor	
44,900 bushels castor	
6,647 pounds vanilla	
2,100 pounds tonka	
BERRIES—	
7,830 pounds cubeb	
BISMUTH—	
2,882 pounds	
CASEIN—	
537,900 pounds	
47,150 pounds	
65,500 pounds	
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—	
400 pounds	
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—	
1,067 pounds gambier	
278,002 pounds natural indigo	
5,700 pounds cochineal	
2,000 pounds dragon's blood	
100,000 pounds gambier	
102,360 pounds gambier	
45,000 pounds indigo	
DYEWOODS—	
151 tons	
59 tons	
ESSENTIAL OILS—	
20,600 pounds lemon	
900 pounds various	
28,950 pounds lemon	
4,200 pounds orange	
FLOWERS—	
2,630 pounds arnica	
700 pounds various	
396 pounds saffron	
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—	
29,908 pounds	
45,900 pounds	
GUMS—	
112 pounds chicle	
14,000 pounds chicle	
12,740 pounds arabic	
3,250 pounds gamboge	
218,000 pounds grass tree	
IRON OXIDE—	
24,960 pounds	
LACTARINE—	
189,842 pounds	
14,329 pounds	
LEECHES—	
1,380 pounds bloodsuckers	
LEAVES—	
1,000 pounds chiretta	
800 pounds euphorbia pilulifera	
4,500 pounds belladonna	
LIME CITRATE—	
267,980 pounds	
86,150 pounds	

MARKET FOR SEEDS

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., says of seeds and herbs: All grades of mustard seed have been in very good demand and further lots of English yellow have found their way into consumption. Celery and coriander seed remain unchanged. Stocks of practically everything in the herb line are at a minimum and prices now reflect this condition

The Charlotte Drug Company, of Charlotte, Mich., says: Owing to scarcity and already advancing prices, we look for much higher prices on all American botanicals that have been sold at 8c to 9c and under for the last three to four years, as it has been absolutely impossible to stimulate the collection of these cheaper articles. The various articles that have already started to advance are lobelia herb, boneset, etc. The other articles that will be selling at much higher prices, than in the past

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—	ALCOHOL—
1,200 pounds drugs	10 gallons, British West Indies
1,300 pounds drugs	20 gallons, Hayti
200 pounds medicines	
MERCURY—	ALCOHOL, WOOD—
1,050 pounds	500 gallons, Chile
NUX VOMICA—	CALC'UM CARBIDE—
27,655 pounds	3,920 pounds, Barbados
OILS—	10,140 pounds, Jamaica
2,250 gallons creosote	63,400 pounds, Trinidad
10,758 pounds fusel	409 pounds, British West Indies
221 gallons peanut	3,032,605 pounds, Cuba
27,414 pounds castor	
700 tons, in bulk, coconut	
102,500 gallons cod	
1,550 gallons codliver	COPPER SULPHATE—
300 pounds linseed	115 pounds, Trinidad
7,500 gallons whale oil	1,800 pounds, Cuba
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—	56,138 pounds, Brazil
65,454 pounds	43,895 pounds, Chile
POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—	FORMALDEHYDE—
500 pounds, red	62 pounds, Hayti
1,000 pounds, yellow	\$68, San Domingo
POTASSIUM SALTS—	\$380, Brazil
96,148 pounds	
2,240 pounds	
QUEBRACHO—	GLUCOSE—
7,742,334 pounds	93,785 pounds, Brazil
QUININE—	34,504 pounds, Chile
45,000 ounces, Dutch East Indies	4,068 pounds, British Guiana
ROOTS—	GLYCERIN—
33,340 pounds senna	100 pounds, Trinidad
11,400 pounds sarsaparilla	30 pounds, Hayti
2,500 pounds marshmallow	300 pounds, San Domingo
2,000 pounds various	1,200 pounds, Brazil
1,240,000 pounds licorice	
1,000 pounds squill	LIME CHLORIDE—
SEEDS—	1,000 pounds, Mexico
13,300 pounds anise	28,464 pounds, Cuba
16,830 pounds poppy	
67,200 pounds poppy	
99,000 pounds poppy	POTASSIUM, CHLORATE—
SODIUM NITRATE—	13,440 pounds, Argentina
500 pounds	35,365 pounds, Brazil
SPICES—	8,960 pounds, Chile
317,747 pounds cassia	SODA, ASH—
TARTAR, CRUDE—	12,186 pounds, St. Pierre
299,284 pounds	358,545 pounds, Cuba
123,725 pounds	2,973 pounds, San Domingo
WAX—	1,949,259 pounds, Argentina
2,173 pounds, bees	190,308 pounds, Brazil
73,956 pounds bees	
4,600 pounds carnauba	SODA, CAUSTIC—
	284,991 pounds, Cuba
	618 pounds, French West Indies
	6,950 pounds, San Domingo
	330,634 pounds, Argentina
	1,158,917 pounds, Brazil
	298,228 pounds, Chile
	SODA, SAL—
	375 pounds, Virgin Islands
	87,980 pounds, Uruguay
	13,125 pounds, British Guiana
	28,125 pounds, Chile
	SODIUM SILICATE—
	179,981 pounds, Cuba
	152,266 pounds, Argentina
	7,059 pounds, Peru
	SPONGES—
	49 pounds, Venezuela
	9,051 pounds, China
	SULPHUR, CRUDE—
	21 tons, Brazil
	82 tons, British Guiana
	ZINC OXIDE—
	300 pounds, Newfoundland
	19,550 pounds, Cuba
	656 pounds, Dutch West Indies
	5,000 pounds, French West Indies

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—	
220 pounds, Argentina	
458 pounds, Brazil	
ACID, NITRIC—	
4,557 pounds, Colombia	
ACID, PICRIC—	
23 pounds, Cuba	
ACID, SULPHURIC—	
66,897 pounds, Trinidad	
57,516 pounds, Cuba	
12,946 pounds, French West Indies	
4,400 pounds, Hayti	

that were of second importance are, sassafras root, corn silk, grindelia robusta, yerba santa, damiana leaves, squaw vine, tansy, wormseed, witch hazel leaves, elecampane, gelsemium root.

In their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs: John Clarke & Co. say: "There is active and broad absorption of mustards of all kinds, or of the very few kinds, let us rather say, that still exist here. It is difficult to imagine whence the needed totals are to come for American needs for the next few months. Herbs are all scarce and difficult to obtain in all markets. Most of the other seeds are exceedingly scarce and in fair demand. The whole group is likely to be rather violently unsettled this winter, but indeed this is now the usual thing, and abnormality has become normal and is the rule and not the exception."

NOVEMBER 21, 1917]

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

National Vanilla Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$25,000. W. E. Schott, W. D. and R. C. Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Zavon, Inc., Manhattan; capital \$5,000. Soap, solvents and disinfectants. C. L. Fischer, E. C. Steward, G. M. Henderson, 200 West 89th street, New York City.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$18,950. I. F. Stone, W. W. McIlray, W. Beckers, all of New York.

Fore Chemical Works, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$497,000. M. W. Alexander, R. E. Breed, U. M. Fleischman, all of Wilmington, Del.

Pittsburg Pharmacal Company, Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. Retail and wholesale drugs. Artemus Smith, Martin E. Smith, T. Morley Smith, all of Wilmington, Del.

Community Chemical Company, Dover, Del., capital \$5,000. To manufacture, handle mops, brushes, etc., L. B. Phillipa, J. B. Bailey, of Dover, Del.

The Nema Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Chemists, druggists; manufacture a fluid for treatment of tuberculosis infections. C. S. Streven, L. Scelfo, E. Sivelli, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Smithers Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$10,000. John H. Smithers, W. R. Joyes, F. E. Walsh, John L. Brandt and Stanley F. Archner.

Lyster Bros., Manhattan; capital \$50,000. Drugs, chemicals and foodstuffs. H. W., M. J. and B. R. Lyster, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Viburno Company, Incorporated, Manhattan; capital \$10,000. Chemists, druggists. William H. Yadeau, John Schoenegan, Stephen J. Heagan.

The Milkapepsin Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., Capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemicals. James M. Morrison, Oscar M. Foellinger and Herbert L. Somers.

Overland Chemical Company, Lynn, Mass., capital \$100,000. L. M. Kennedy and Thomas Sassa, of Boston; James J. Gaffney, Danvers, Mass.

Stratford Chemical Works, Manhattan; capital \$250,000. Z. Burns, S. Weitzensbluen of New York and W. A. Keener, of Newark, N. J.

Electrosynth Chemical Company, Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Chemicals and drugs. Henry Abrams, Max Abrahams and J. M. Winster.

Peper Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$35,400. Chemicals dyes and paints. G. and W. and J. W. Peper, 321 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Markled Chemical Corp., Manhattan; capital \$220,000. L. H. Marks, H. M. Wise, H. C. Aron, 55 West 10th street, New York City.

Miner-Edge Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. Chemicals and minerals. Henry M. Miner, James C. Thornton and N. M. Goodlet, Jr., all of Newark, N. J.

Purisoll Products Corp., Manhattan; capital \$100,000. Soaps, perfumes and cleaning fluid. H. Watson, T. F. MacMahon, B. C. Elliott, 1400 Broadway, New York City.

United States Potash Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$5,500,000. F. T. Connet, White Plains, N. J., J. F. Roach, C. E. Bahn, of New York.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS MEET

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists met in Washington on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Papers were read as follows:

"Food Definitions," William Frear, State College, Pa.; "Vegetation Tests on the Availability of Phosphoric Acid in Basic Slag," C. B. Williams, West Raleigh, N. C.; "Nitrogen," H. D. Haskins, Amherst, Mass.; "Special Study of the Kjeldahl Method," I. K. Phelps, Washington, D. C.; "Potash," T. D. Jarrell, College Park, Md.; "Water," J. W. Sale, Washington, D. C.; "Soils," C. B.

The great industrial growth about the metropolitan area of New York has brought many new concerns to this section; particularly where acreage is required there has been a great influx to the property bordering the Passaic & Hackensack Rivers where the advantage of both railroad sidings and water facilities are ideal, a great many large chemical concerns locating there recently.

A new section of property aggregating several hundred acres has just been opened up at Fairview, adjoining the large soap works of B. T. Babbitt & Company, with a frontage of about 10,000 feet on the Hackensack River, bordered by the West Shore & Erie & Susquehanna Railroads. Messrs. Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have been appointed the selling agents for this property.

Want Ads

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Two sessions were devoted to special discussions of the following topics: Saccharine products, food preservatives, coloring matters in foods, metals in foods, fruits and fruit products, canned vegetables, cereal foods, wines, soft drinks (bottlers' products), distiller liquors, beers, vinegars, flavoring extracts, meat and meat products, meat extracts, edible fats and oils, spices and other condiments, cacao products, coffee, tea and baking powder.

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TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Aniline dyes valued at \$261,454 cleared from New York during September for various foreign countries.

Exports of camphor from Japan during the seven months ended July 31, amounted to 2,005,030 kin, against 3,175,361 in the same time last year.

The Baker Extract Company, Springfield, Mass., has been chartered with a capital of \$150,000, to manufacture flavoring extracts, essences, proprietary articles and chemicals.

A London trade paper says that the scarcity of rape oil is now more acute, and the full maximum prices are readily paid by consumers where parcels are at all obtainable.

The extract plant of the Union Tanning Company, at Narrows, Va., was destroyed by fire on November 19. The fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, caused a loss of \$200,000.

Peper Bros., Inc., of Brooklyn, chemicals, dyes and paints, has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital of \$35,400. Incorporators: G. and W. and J. W. Peper, No. 321 Caton avenue, Brooklyn.

The imports of quicksilver into London in September, amounted to 1,259 bottles, comparing with 543 bottles for September a year ago. The total imports for nine months to September were 23,952 bottles, or a monthly average of 2,660 bottles.

The Miner-Edgar Company of Newark, chemicals, minerals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$100,000. Incorporators: Henry M. Miner, James C. Thornton and N. M. Goodlet, Jr., all of Newark.

The Markleed Chemicals Corp., Manhattan, has been incorporated with 3,000 shares preferred stock \$100 each, 4,000 shares common no par value, active capital \$220,000. Incorporators: L. H. Marks, H. M. Wise, H. C. Aron, 55 West 10th street.

Cable advices were received to the effect that the Spanish Government has extended the embargo on exports of olive oil to February 1 and will extend it still further should it be found necessary in order to give its home trade a chance to cover requirements.

Eimer & Amend have bought a Newark factory which they will use for the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and chemicals. The building will be altered for the use of the firm, which will take possession at once. The Melrose Company sold the property to Eimer & Amend.

The Society of Chemical Industry, New York Section, will hold a meeting at Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, on Friday evening, Nov. 23. Papers will be read by R. S. Weston, Boston, on "Disposal of Wool Scouring Wastes," and by E. D. Boyer, New York, on "Manufacture and Uses of Portland Cement."

Consul John P. Bray has transmitted a clipping from the Johannesburg Star of August 22, wherein reference is made to the discovery of talc in the Verdite Mines, situated near Barberton, in the Transvaal Province South Africa. The deposit is said to be superior in quality and almost inexhaustible in quantity.

A coke plant that will cost \$10,000,000 and will give employment to 1,200 men will be erected at East St. Louis by the American Coke & Chemical Company of Chicago. The St. Louis Coke & Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the American Coke & Chemical Company, will build the plant on a location not yet selected. W. G. McGuire, secretary of the St. Louis company, says his company will undertake an innovation in the way of coking Illinois coal.

Contracts for constructing and equipping the sulphuric acid plant which Swift & Co. of Chicago are to add to their fertilizer factory at Harvey, near New Orleans, have been awarded. The new factory will supply the company's fertilizer plant with sulphuric acid which heretofore was purchased in the open market. Its daily capacity will be 60 tons of acid, and it is understood that the buildings, with machinery and other accompanying equipment will represent an investment of \$250,000.

ITALY'S CHEMICAL FIGHT WITH GERMANY

Since Italy entered the war in May, 1915, the feeling in that country against future trading with Germany has become very marked. This is especially true with regard to chemical and pharmaceutical products. Before the war German manufacturers practically controlled the Italian market, but when relations were severed with Germany, Italy began laying the foundations for its new chemical industry and the manufacture of pharmaceuticals on a small scale.

If, after the conclusion of peace, the old relations with Germany are resumed, it is readily seen that the infant Italian chemical industry will be short-lived. Without a strong protective tariff, German firms will flood the Italian market with their goods and crush all competition. The Government of Italy has undoubtedly foreseen this probable condition and has taken steps to rearrange all commercial treaties at the end of this year with the idea of formulating a new schedule of import tariffs.

The development which has taken place in the chemical industry in Italy during the war has practically all been the result of urgent necessity. Italy was thrown on her own resources and it was a case of quick development or perish; she appears to have succeeded very well. It is reported that 170 million lire (\$35,000,000) is invested in the chemical industry in Italy to-day and that one-third is given over to the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, one-fourth to electro-chemicals and the balance to fertilizing chemicals.

Before the war, Germany sold in the Italian market about \$125,000,000 worth of manufactured products a year, and she has no intention of losing the market. Already her agents are booking orders secretly for delivery at the conclusion of peace and if the infant industries of Italy are not protected from the first great rush of German goods into the country, they will be annihilated. The Italian Government has taken the warning and is now working out a tariff plan.

MANUFACTURE OF WINTERGREEN OIL

The Indian Government Trade Journal says of the manufacture of wintergreen oil in India:

The distillation of *Gaultheria* oil presents certain difficulties. By ordinary steam distillation the writer had little success. The notes made by him as to the best method of distillation are, briefly, as follows: Entire branches of *Gaultheria* should be taken for distillation, as it does not pay to separate the leaves from the stalks. The *Gaultheria* branches should be chopped fine before putting them in the still. The still should be provided with a closed coil inside it for maintaining and increasing the heat. This may be done by admitting steam at about 80 pounds pressure. The pressure in the boiler should be kept uniformly at 70 to 80 pounds. It takes about 6 hours for a charge to distil over. The catch still will render the oil almost colorless, requiring no further rectification. The most economical scale of work will be to take about 1 ton per charge. If it be not possible to set up a steam distillation plant (which is by far the most economical arrangement), crude distillation is advocated in 200 to 400 gallon whisky stills. The latter size gives better results than the former unless the steam is used at high pressure. The oil, being heavier than water, settles at the bottom of the Florentine receiver and not on the top, as is generally the case.

The distillation of wintergreen oil promises to be a profitable industry in Assam, provided adequate arrangements are made to cultivate the plant, in order to obtain a constant and sufficient supply of leaves.

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